

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"DOLW" H. Formes	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	About WEDNESDAY, 18th May.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. Isacke	SATURDAY, 21st May, Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Less	About TUESDAY, 23rd May.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"HOMERO" Capt. F. Sembill	About end of May.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1910.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"YARRA"		23rd May, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"AUSTRALIE"	Riquier	24th May, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC"	Gulouet	6th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	"TOURANE"	Lancelle	7th June, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Oceania; at Colombo for Ceylon, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £31.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. THOMAS,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1910.

Intimations.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, GALLOTTA, SHANGHAI,
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1, 59, Strand Street, 65, Nanjing Road

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hectic of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dizziness, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, etc., restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary syphilis, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, and leucitis, abscesses, ulcers, sores, gonorrhoea or Derrisore neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, stimulating, soporific cough; too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually made of self-cure) under the name of "VETARZO." It also treats on ordinary drugstore, secondary symptoms, stricture, etc., and with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on ordinary drugstore, secondary symptoms, stricture, etc., and with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on ordinary drugstore, secondary symptoms, stricture, etc., and with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 "	Width of Entrance 50 "	Width of Entrance 53 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of latest patterns for docking quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels while under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 503, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Steam launches, Steel lighters, Wooden lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam hoists, Lidgerwood steam pile driver, Diving pump and dress, Hand grabs, Capstan, Hand winches, Driving pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook bolts, Clutch bolts, Barrel bolts, Galvanized spikes, Pile shoes, Chain hoists, Iron and Brass screws, Differdange piles, Rolled Steel joists, Steel channels, Corrugated iron roofing, Roofing, washers, Angle iron, Cast iron columns (suitable for building construction), Whitewashing machines, Canvas sewing machine, Patent Fire escape, "Well's" light, "Kitson" light, Acetylene lamps, Hand pump, Theodolite and levelling staff, Roneo duplicator, Comptometer, Telescope (on tripod), Office desks and cupboards.

Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.
27, DES VOUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Slugs.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card Albums.
Postage Stamp Catalogues for 1910.
Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books, Transparent Envelopes.

Twocross, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation Gauge.

Novels, Books for parlour and household use. Toy Books for Children.

Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendants, Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND CIGARETTES.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

22, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907.

HARPENDEN (SELANGOR) RUBBER.

CROPS MUCH LARGER THAN THOSE ESTIMATED.

The second ordinary annual general meeting of the Harpenden (Selangor) Rubber Company, Limited, was held last month at the registered offices of the company, 20, Hatcheap, London, Mr. W. P. Metcalfe, chairman of the company, presiding.

According to the report in the Financial, the chairman said: Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts, you would like me, perhaps, to make a few remarks as to the position of the company and our affairs up to date. The continued economical working of this company places us in the satisfactory position at December 31, 1909, of having 1,344 acres of rubber standing in our books at a little over 414 per acre. (Hear, hear.) For this modest cost we have 350 acres in partial bearing and 313 acres giving its maiden crop in 1910, also a further 471 acres on which tapping will be commenced in 1911. The cost of weeding, always a serious item in the East, has gone down. I am glad to say, the cost per acre for 1908 being \$11.66 for 1909 \$5.68 whilst for 1910 the estimate is only \$4.65 (Hear, hear.) These rates are all moderate, and partly account for the low capital rate per acre.

THE YEAR'S CROP.

The rubber crop for last season exceeded the estimate by 3,553 lbs.; the gross average was 78.7d.; the high prices ruling during the period when the bulk of our crop was sold added materially to our profits, and have enabled us to propose a final dividend of 15 per cent. The cost of production on the estate to Feb. was 1s. 8d. per lb. This somewhat high rate, even for a maiden crop, will be considerably reduced during the current year, the estimates for which point to 1s. 2d. as the cost of production in Selangor. You will have seen that 3,085 lbs. of 1909 rubber had not been sold at the date of our making up our annual accounts. This has, however, since been sold, and though the account sales have not yet been received, we can tell that the result will be as near as possible 2s. 6d., so that the value at which the unsold crop was estimated will be exceeded by over £150, and the carry forward to 1910 will therefore be increased by that amount. Our reports from the estate continue to be favourable, and the visiting agent expects the 75,000 lbs. rubber estimated for 1910 will be secured. The order for the new machinery and store has been placed; the work should be finished in ample time to cope with the larger crops anticipated during the latter half of this year. Meanwhile, the No. 1 latex is being cured in our temporary store, and the balance is manufactured for us in a neighbouring factory. The research chemists find had our support, as you will have noted from the entry in our accounts, and we understand that research work has already been commenced in Selangor. I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and will ask Col. Brownell to second this. I shall then be pleased to answer any questions from shareholders on the company's affairs.

Col. E. T. Brownell seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND OF 15 PER CENT.

The Chairman: The next resolution I have to bring to your notice is that a final dividend of 15 per cent., less income tax, be paid forthwith, making 20 per cent. for the year.

Col. Brownell seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have now to move the re-election of Mr. E. S. Grigson, the retiring director.

I can assure you, from intimate knowledge of his work here and his work in Ceylon for thirty years, that you cannot do better than re-elect him.

Col. Brownell having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. F. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. F. K. Metcalfe, Messrs. Wyatt, Williams and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The Chairman: That concludes the business before the meeting.

Mr. Hamilton: I think that before we separate we should pass a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the board and the staff for the work they have done in the past year. We know that our estate is admirably and economically managed, and with our small capital, we are extremely gratified at the extraordinary returns. We have the great advantage of having men on our board who are practically acquainted with all that concerns rubber, and it is partly for that reason that we have so small a percentage of costs.

Mr. Alex. Christie seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: Perhaps I ought to have explained the difference in the price obtained by Harpenden and Selangor. It is due to the fact that the bulk of the Harpenden crop was sold in the latter part of the year, and so we got a better price for it. I thank you for the way in which you have received the vote of thanks. It has been a pleasure to work for the company.

I started it in Ceylon in 1873 and it has been always a source of pleasure to me that the work has been economically done on the estate, and I think you can say some of the London administration.

The proceedings then terminated.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 125.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

TEIN TING

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 24th Jan'y, 1910.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour:

Cap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tin Kok.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light Houses.

Y. G. Fong, Director.

C. A. 107, 1910.

Intimation.

Powell's

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

GENT'S

HELMETS

FINE QUALITY

INDIAN PITH

Covered English Felt

in White and Grey.

FEATHER-

WEIGHT.

THE

"SINGAPORE"

made of Rubber, covered white affords splendid protection.

THE

"SHIKAR"

Cork and Gossamer in white with puggaree.

A SMART AND USEFUL HAT.

"PIGSTICKER"

in Khaki Silk Alpaca.

A reliable helmet for those continually exposed to the sun.

BEST QUALITY

GOODS ONLY.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1910.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established our Hongkong Branch, with offices in the Hongkong Hotel Building, Des Voeux Road, and have admitted as a partner to this said Branch, Mr. DENIS EWARD DONNELLY, under whose management the business will be conducted.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES throughout the FAR EAST for the following firms:—
Ackerman-Laurance (Estbd. 1811) Champagne Shippers, St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France.
James Buchanan & Co., Ltd. Scotch Whisky Distillers, London & Glasgow.
Cudiffe, Dobson & Co., (Estbd. 1804) Claret Shippers, Bordeaux.
Dennis, Mounie & Co., (Estbd. 1838) Cognac Shippers, Cognac.
Edgell & Hutchinson, Wine Shippers, London.
Foster & Sons, Ltd. (Estbd. 1819) Beer & Stout Bottlers, London.
Bunt, Roope, Tonge & Co., (Estbd. previous to 1735) Port Shippers, Oporto & London.
Humphrey, Taylor & Co., (Estbd. 1770) Liqueur Distillers, London.
Martini & Rossi, (Largest Vermouth Manufacturers in the World) Turin.
Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd. (Estbd. 1764) Beer & Stout Bottlers, London.
Taqueray, Gordon & Co., (Estbd. 1769) Gin Distillers, London.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910. [357]

NOTICE.

IN connection with the above advertisement we have this day appointed Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Retail Agents for the sale of the above WINES and SPIRITS, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [360]

NOTICE.

HAVING this day been appointed by Messrs. GARNER, QUELCH & CO., Retail Agents for the sale of the above WINES and SPIRITS, we are prepared to supply same at reasonable prices. Every article mentioned on our Wine and Spirit Pricelist, which will be supplied on application, is BOTTLED IN EUROPE by the Shipper.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [361]

NOTICE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, Merchants and Commission Agents, have this day been established at No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 3rd Floor.

Dated the 3rd May, 1910.
LO YUK KEE,
Manager. [361]

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 28th February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 14, is payable on the 2nd May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,
Agent. [360]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 14th May, 1910, at 3.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—

TAPESTRY-COVERED: DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, BOOKCASE, HAT STAND with BEVELLED GLASS, DINER WAGON, SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLE with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, BRASS and BRASS-MOUNTED IRON BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, CARPETS and RUGS;

ALSO

A Number of TYPEWRITERS and ONE BICYCLE.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [365]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

WEDNESDAY,

18th May, 1910, at 11 A.M., at No. 16 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

477 Balea RAW SILK,
more or less damaged as a. Goods.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.
G. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [364]

HALLEY'S COMET.

On April 5, writes Mr. E. W. Moulder, F.R.A.S., in the *Daily News*, Halley's comet was reobserved at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, and that observation marked the comet's entry upon much the most interesting portion of its long course. Moving round the sun in the opposite direction to that of the earth, there was a time, last autumn, when the two bodies were approaching each other almost in a direct line, and hence the comet appeared for a short time to be almost stationary amongst the stars. This was the condition of things at the time of its detection in September, when it was distant from us nearly four hundred millions of miles, and hence far outside, not only the orbit of the earth, but of those of Mars and most of the minor planets. Now, seven months later the earth has swung round to the opposite side of her orbit, whilst Halley's comet has almost reached its point of nearest approach to the sun, and has passed, not only within the orbit of the earth, but within that of Venus also. Once again, therefore, the two bodies will be approaching each other, almost in a direct line, and on the 23rd and 24th of this month the comet will again be nearly stationary amongst the stars.

TEN TIMES AS NEAR.

At that rate they will be moving towards each other with a speed of 34 million miles a day, or forty miles a second, and the motion of approach will continue, though at a diminishing speed, until May 20, when the comet will be ten times as near us, and therefore appear to be of ten times the diameter it seemed to have at its redicover on April 8. After May 20 the two bodies begin to draw away from each other, and by the end of the month will be moving apart again at a speed of about 31 million miles a day. It is clear, therefore, that our chance of seeing the comet as a conspicuous object is limited to the next weeks. It came within the orbit of the earth on the morning of March 12; it will pass out from it on the morning of May 29, seventy-eight days being thus spent within the earth's orbit, whilst the whole of the rest of its period, about 77 years on the average, lies beyond.

These are two other circumstances which limit the possibility of Halley's comet affording us a fine spectacle to the next few weeks. The first is, that by far the greater part of the comet's orbit lies below the plane in which the earth travels round the sun; only for four months, from January 18 to May 19 of the present year, is the comet north of the ecliptic. After May 19, therefore, it will move somewhat quickly southward, crossing the celestial equator on June 8. This means that, even in the telescope, it will be scarcely possible to follow it from the observatories in Great Britain after the end of July, though observatories in the southern hemisphere will have a chance of doing so.

BRIGHTER ON APRIL 20.

But the most important circumstance affecting the brightness of the comet is that it makes its closest actual approach to the sun on the morning of April 20. Now, a comet shines partly by reflecting the light of the sun and partly by the disturbances set up within it by the sun's heat and other influences. And the sun's light and heat for it increase as the distance of the comet lessens, not in the simple proportion of the distance, but at a much greater rate. Consequently, the intrinsic brightness of Halley's Comet will be greatest on April 20 and the following days, though it will not be at its nearest approach to the earth, and consequently at its greatest apparent size, until May 20.

There is yet another feature of the comet's movement, that is of extreme interest. We lost sight of the comet in the middle of March, because it was moving in one direction on one side of the sun, whilst the earth was moving in the opposite direction on the other side. The comet the for appeared to pass behind the sun, this "conjunction" taking place on March 25. But on May 19 it will again be in "conjunction" with the sun, this time passing before it at a distance from the earth of less than fifteen millions of miles, and it so happens that at that very moment it will be passing through the plane of the earth's orbit. It will therefore appear, not above the sun's place, as happened at the "conjunction" on March 25, nor below it, but exactly projected upon it, the centre of the comet's head passing almost exactly over the centre of the sun's disc.

"CONJUNCTION" WITH THE SUN.

This opens up two questions of quite extraordinary interest. First, when the comet is thus right in front of the sun, will it be possible to see anything of it? All the precedents seem against it. Thus the very bright comet of 1835, so bright that it was easily followed in the telescope right up to the moment of its apparent contact with the sun, disappeared completely as soon as it passed behind the solar disc. Halley's comet itself has been observed to pass centrally before a star on more than one occasion without in the least affecting the latter, either in its colour or brightness. During its return in 1835, two such observations were made, the one by the great Russian astronomer, Struve, at Dorpat, the other by the late James Glaisher, so well known as meteorologist and astronomer, at the observatory of Cambridge University, while during its present return, on December 5 last, Herr Archenhold observed the nucleus of Halley pass over a star of the 12th magnitude without dimming it in the least.

Nevertheless, the watch will not be an entirely hopeless one. If, as is generally believed, the head of a comet is composed of a swarm of meteorites in an envelope of extremely rarefied gas, the gas may possibly reveal itself by its absorption lines in the spectroscopic, and some of the meteorites may be sufficiently closely packed together to show themselves in a powerful telescope. If such a close swarm succeeded ten miles in diameter, especially if it were of considerable length, it would be just within the grasp of the telescopes available for the scrutiny.

NOT VISIBLE FROM BRITAIN.

For it unfortunately happens that under no circumstances will the transit be visible from

Great Britain. The transit is due to commence at 2 a.m. Greenwich civil time on the morning of May 19, and will last an hour. It will therefore have ended more than an hour before the sun rises here. But the phenomenon will be visible from India, Australia, China, and Japan.

For us in Great Britain another and not less interesting observation is possible. The earth will pass directly behind Halley's comet at a distance of less than fifteen millions of miles. The comet will then be a month past its perihelion passage, and it is quite possible that by this time it will have developed a tail long enough to extend to the orbit of the earth, in which case the earth will pass actually through it. If so, the question arises, shall we be able to detect any evidence of it? It is believed that the earth passed through the tail of the great comet of 1811, on June 30 of that year at about the same distance from the head as the earth will be from the head of Halley's comet on May 19. A certain aqueous phosphorescent light was remarked in the sky that evening; but that appears to have been all. We have, therefore, no definite precedent to guide us, but it will be well worth while to examine the sky carefully throughout the nights of May 19, and May 20.

At the present time the comet is moving very slowly westward in the constellation Pisces, near the star Epsilon. On April 24 it will be stationary. Then it will move eastward under the great square of Pegasi at a constantly increasing pace until it comes into "conjunction" with the sun on May 19th, not far from the Pleiades. During this period it will be a morning star, visible in the east before sunrise, and rising about 2.30 from M. 28 to 15. This latter date is about the time when it should offer the most brilliant spectacle, but it will be hardly inferior in splendour immediately after the conjunction on May 19 when it will be visible as an evening star passing through the lower portions of the constellations of Gemini, Cancer, and Leo. On the last day of May it will be some ten degrees due south of the bright star Regulus—the Lion's Heart—and by this time it will probably have ceased to be visible to the unaided sight and will not be so seen again until another revolution of more than seventy-five years has been completed.

RUSSIAN FAMINE.

SCARCITY OF THE CRUDE ARTICLE IN AMERICA.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE'S PURCHASE.

The *Westminster Gazette*, of April 14, says that the New York correspondent of the Central News writes:

In view of the extraordinary boom in rubber shares on the London Stock Exchange, of which full reports are daily cabled to Wall Street, the following extract from the current report of the United States Rubber Co. may prove of interest in England. The report states inter alia:

"The crude rubber famine is based upon actual scarcity of the article. Our country consumes 60 per cent. of the world's production, which last year was about 82,000 tons. Usually the normal stock of crude rubber in our country is 600 or 700 tons. It is doubtful whether there is in the nation to-day 175 tons of crude rubber. Many of our customers are reducing working hours at their plants as they say that they cannot take the grave risk of selling on present prices for remote deliveries when they are not sure they have any idea of how high crude rubber will go. Last year's manufacture of rubber came to \$125,000,000 in this country."

The Detroit correspondent of New York World learns that an English syndicate has taken over the Mexican Crude Rubber Company, which has a capitalization of \$1,500,000 the option price agreed upon being \$3,750,000.

THINGS WHICH COST MORE.

The decision of the billiard-table manufacturers—in consequence of the boom in rubber prices—to advance all listed prices of tables 5 per cent., and of replacement or renewals of cushions 25 per cent., has not occasioned much surprise among tradesmen. It is presumed that ultimately everything in the manufacture of which rubber is employed will have undergone an advance in price.

Already the retail cost of a multitude of articles of general use has gone up appreciably. Even the child's penny ball is affected, and it remains a penny ball, it will be a smaller penny ball. At the other end of the scale is the motor-car tyre, which has already undergone two advances, and is now 25 per cent. more expensive than it was six months ago. Another rise in motor-tyre prices is in the immediate future, we understand, is not wholly unexpected.

Cycle tyres have naturally shared in the movement, but this is a comparatively small affair. According to Mr. A. W. Gamage, who deals with an immense amount of goods containing rubber, the increase in the cost of cycle tyres is only a matter of a shilling or two, while the price of tyres sold with bicycles by his firm would remain unaltered.

HIGH PRICES FOR TWO YEARS.

Golf-balls are now six shillings more a dozen than they were before the boom, while most of the well-known makes of tennis-balls have gone up 2s. 3d. a dozen. The advance in Gamage tennis-balls has been checked at a shilling. Cricketers will have to pay a trifle more for batting-gloves and bat handles.

Mackintoshes have ascended 40 per cent.; there have been several advances in rubber-soles, surgical goods have risen even to 50 per cent. above normal; hot-water bottles, air-cushions, and garden-hoses have all gone up 25 per cent. This selection gives a fair indication of the extent to which the cost of articles of general utility have been affected during the past few months. As for rubber flooring material, Mr. Gamage suggested facetiously that those possessing it should be tempted to take it up and boil it down. And the tendency to steal rubber floor-mats, he thought, would increase.

Nobody seems to know how long the heightened prices will be maintained. It is very hard to say Mr. Gamage replied, when the question was put to him: "I have spoken to people who are supposed to be in the know, and they tell me that prices will not go down within two years."

Intimations.



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL SURROUNDING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SA LOBBOK MAO IEE JEE & Co., Hongkong.

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 16th instant, WHITE MONDAY.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [363]

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1910. [47]

PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in "predigested form," containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the "American" fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1909. [40]

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MASSEUR MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF
KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.
ATTENDANCE AT
PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,
GROUND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. [94]

OSMAN & GASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1909. [11]

Consignees.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KASAMA."

Captain Purcell, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 3 P.M. All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910. [358]

S.S. "TOURANE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Cordoun*, from Havre and Bordeaux ex S.S. *Ville de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation if received from the Consignees before 3 P.M.; TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained undelivered after the 16th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 18th May, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on 17th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1910. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JAPAN,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1910. [4]

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OCEANO,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [11]

Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.**

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	PER DOZ
Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bombay bottles)	60 "
Pepsin, Seltzer & B. P. Soda	60 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Lithia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberryade	75 "

SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	50 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale	Pints 51; Splits 60
Lime Fruit Champagne	Pints 51; Splits 60

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of \$1.70 per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910. [38]

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication, in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

MARRIAGE.

On May 4, 1910, at Shanghai, Louis F. Pike of Bingham, Devonshire, to Mary M. Richards of St. Ives, Cornwall.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

THE OLD GAME AGAIN.

Apparently without protest on the part of British Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, or of H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton, the oft-condemned and executed "opium licence" which in course of an illegal monopoly and a tax on raw opium, has been resuscitated in Kwangtung as was announced last week it would be. Drip, drip, drip, "the slow water wearing out the stone," such is the method of Chinese persistency. Again and again is a question discussed of newness, finally settled, it is supposed, and after a time, at a season convenient to the long waiting Chinese, like a Jack-in-the-box which had been believed safely shut up and put away. Immoral? Of course, it is immoral, but it is not high time that everyone cease even to pretend to believe in the morality or rectitude of Chinese Government officials? The Government of the Two Kwang Provinces are theoretically obliged to conduct the affairs for which they are responsible in accordance with established laws and Treaties which bind all subjects of the Emperor of China in their dealings with Foreign Powers.

They are also supposed to be bound by their own promises and agreements. Now they are breaking the articles of the Treaties, which expressly prohibit any form of monopoly, and any sort of extra tax or duty on raw imported opium beyond the regular tariff. Subterfuges of every kind have been attempted in the past, but the vigilance of merchants and the resolute pressure of British Diplomatic and Consular representatives have always defeated them. But the anti-opium agitation has fed the greed of the monopolists, who see in it merely a means of making money, and a very convenient one. At this time the Chinese only have to talk piously about their earnestness and sincerity in doing away with the curse of opium, and to dangle before the British the flattering prospect of a new and virtuous China, regenerated wholly by British self-denial and the sacrifice of millions of pounds sterling, and immediately the hypnotized British forget not only their Treaty rights and the long, long fights and hard-won victories of the past, but even plain common sense, and their duty to their own people. For the past four days Kwong Wing-yuen has been in charge of the "sole responsibility of the important business" of the raw opium monopoly in Canton. "It is useless to throw dust in the eyes of the ignorant, or of those too willing to be blind; there are many of us who are not ignorant and who refuse to be blinded. It is sheer nonsense to call it a prepared opium licence. First of all, if no trader in opium may buy from anyone save Kwong Wing-yuen, a monopoly is established. Secondly, if the amount of the tax on, say, every ball or every catty of raw opium sold, is calculated on the amount of raw opium which that ball will produce, the fact undoubtedly remains that raw opium is being taxed. Suppose no butter might be retained in London except by licensed dealers who might not buy milk from any but licensed milk sellers, who also might not buy milk from any but a licensed nominee of the Government, and suppose further that the tax, or licence, were calculated on the amount of butter which could be made from one can of milk—would not we see that milk was plainly being made to pay taxes? In the case of this opium here, only Chinese dealers registered and licensed will be competent to purchase raw opium from anybody, and whether the purchase by the Chinese opium shop be made direct or through an agent, the result will be the same. In effect, as has been said before many times, not only here, but with regard to other Provinces, the British merchant will have his sales confined to those who are permitted by the Provincial Authorities to trade with him. This forms a monopoly of the raw opium trade in the hands of a few individuals, and possibly in the hands of the Provincial Government itself. It is not necessary to dwell on the heavy loss of money with which a large number of British firms are immediately threatened. Our point, of course, is that this sort of repudiation of Treaty obligations, in itself immoral and even shameful, becomes infinitely more so when hypocritically committed in the noble name of Reform, and that personal advantage and enrichment should use the plea of salvation from the curse of the opium habit is a peculiarly repulsive form of verbal prostitution.

"NOT ALONE MY INKY CLUCK."

Some little annoyance has been unnecessarily felt on a subject which is really very simple. We who are British exhibit certain outward signs which are conventionally taken to mean that we are sad, and that we mourn the loss of our people. Many of us wear black, most of us men wear crapes on our sleeves, while the ladies in some cunning way contrive to look as dainty and charming as ever in rags, to us, inexplicable but attractive mixture of black and white. We know, too, that they know they look well in it. Of course, no rational being expects non-Britishers to wear mourning. All people of taste and sensibility will refrain from appearing in public clad in, let us say, a scarlet turtan or as the piper, or as Queen Elizabeth. No one is likely to flout glancing feathers when we go as crows. And we have no shadow of right to judge or misjudge any individual for not being in mourning, or what some of us, probably in ignorance, imagine to be "incorrect mourning." The Chinese are not to be expected to mourn as Chinese do in China for an Emperor's death. There are many reasons why this cannot be, notably the customs and ways of Chinese mourning which conflict greatly with English ideas of propriety, such as assuming extreme negligence and sordidness of dress, refraining from head and face shaving and cleansing for one hundred days. The Chinese may be left in peace; it is most inadvisable to meddle with them in these matters. As for ourselves, we would recommend a sweet reasonableness. There is no necessity for "Tobler Governor" to buy black-edged paper or to imagine himself an Aberdonian face to face with an outlay of dollar one and cents fifty only. Seventy-five cents will prove ample. Don't overdo things. We have seen one person whose mourning was complete. Even his nails were in mourning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Mail of the 12 April has been to London.

THAT wasteful sport, fishing by tuba, has been delivered prohibited in Kelantan by a Council decree.

THE Colonial Secretary has received a telegram from Batavia declaring Hongkong free from plague.

THE *Siberia* which arrived from Manila this afternoon has a large cargo including 2,000,000 cigars, 400 tons of copra and 1,000 bales of hemp.

A NATIVE was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's court for returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

THE Civil Service sports which were to have been held on May 24th (Empire Day) have been indefinitely postponed on account of the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII.

COMMENCING on Tuesday, May 17th, the new 5 cents receipt stamp will be on sale at the Post Office and Stamp Office. "This stamp is not available for postage purposes. No five cents postage stamp will be issued after May 19th.

IN the Summary Court this morning, Ah Young and Company sued Mrs. R. A. Ford to recover the amount of \$649.14 due for comrade's orders. The case was adjourned owing to the fact that defendant had filed her petition in bankruptcy.

THOUSANDS of coconut husks are daily thrown away, but they could be turned to good account if an industry was started to manufacture coconut fibre, writes a correspondent from Kelantan. "Coir-matting, coir-mattresses and coir-rope form articles of commerce.

"I ASK that the case be adjourned sine die," as the defendant has filed his petition in bankruptcy," said Mr. Hinds in the Summary Court this morning when an action was mentioned in which E. C. Warren and Company are seeking to recover from W. H. Emberley the sum of \$30. The case was adjourned.

A CURIOUS sequel to a mutiny at sea is reported in a despatch which reached Plymouth from British Columbia. On the arrival of the ship *Leviathan*, one of a number of Chinese mutineers was put ashore and sentenced to three years for nearly severing a fireman's hand. The customs officers demanded the immigration tax on the prisoner, and so the captain had to pay a £100 tax to get rid of him.

A CRICKET match Hongkong "H" v. The Rest of the League will be played in the cricket ground on Saturday next, the 14th inst. The following will play for Hongkong: "A" (Pearce, Turner, Shurpin, Claxton, Makin, Sweeting, Hall, Leith, Atkinson, Aubrey and Irving. Reserves: Jacks and Long. Play to commence a p.m. Tiffin will be provided in the pavilion at 1 p.m.

CLAIM BY COLONIAL TREASURER.

CHINAMAN WHO FAILED TO CARRY OUT RENT CONTRACT ABSCONDS.

Before Mr. Justice Hazelard, Acting Puisne Judge in the Summary Court this morning, a case was mentioned in which the Colonial Treasurer filed a suit against Tam Chuen and two others to recover the sum of \$10,000. Mr. H. L. Dennis, Jr., from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the Colonial Treasurer, while the defendants were unrepresented and failed to appear when their names were called by the Court interpreter.

Mr. Dennis stated that he believed the first defendant had absconded. He was not certain of this, but he knew the other two defendants had absconded. The claim was in respect of a contract entered into by the defendants with the Colonial Treasurer, whereby the defendants agreed to collect rent in the Kennedy Town district in return for certain privileges, but defendants failed to carry out the terms of the contract in respect of the months of April and May.

The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.

REVISED SCALE OF CHARGES.

In a circular issued to-day and bearing date the 1st inst., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents for the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., announce that the following revised scale of charges and discounts will be brought into force for electricity supplied to permanent consumers on or after this date:

For monthly A.C. under \$500 30 cts. per unit, net.
" " between \$500 & \$1,000 25 cts. per unit, net.
" " between \$1,000 & \$500 20 cts. per unit, net.
" " over \$500 15 cts. per unit, net.
For power supplied to motors of approved pattern 25 cts. per unit.

These discounts will only be allowed on the following conditions:—

(1) That the consumer is the bona fide tenant or sub-tenant of the premises to which the supply is furnished.

(2) That the electric supply is furnished through one service, i.e., a consumer occupying premises in Connaught Road and also in Causeway Road will not be entitled to demand that the two accounts be combined in order to qualify for or increase the rate of discount he would be eligible to receive under the separate accounts for the different premises.

(3) When the consumer occupies adjacent premises, although served by different services, discounts will be prepared to consider granting discount according to the total of the monthly accounts for the said premises.

(4) That the consumer's account is paid within one month of the date of its issue.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION OF LOYALTY.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3.30 p.m. The business of the meeting will be as follows:—

Financial Minutes. (Nos. 32 to 38.)
Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 4.)
RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will move:—We, the Members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, tender our humble duty and desire with profound respect to convey to Your Most Gracious Majesty on the occasion of your accession to the Throne of Your Majesty's Ancestors our sentiments of devotion and loyalty to Your Majesty. We invoke God's blessing upon the successor of our beloved and revered Sovereign King Edward VII., and we pray that to Your Majesty there may be granted a long and glorious reign over a united and prosperous people.

QUESTIONS.

Hon. Mr. M. Stewart will ask the following questions:—

(a) Did the Governor of the Colony in this Council on the 20th July, 1903, accurately state the intentions of the Government when he said "As regards the ground in front of the Club, I hope that nothing will ever be built upon it. I propose that the ground shall be made a public garden." My idea is that the ground shall be preserved as an open space entirely and add to the beauty of the place?"

(b) Did the Honourable the Director of Public Works (then at now Mr. Chatham) at the official ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Law Courts, on November the 12th, 1903, in the presence of the Governor of the Colony, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (then Mr. now Sir Henry May), and many high Government officials, accurately state the intentions of the Government when he read from a written document this announcement: "The area to the north of this will, therefore, remain unbuild upon, and an almost unrivalled site for the Courts, having regard to the open spaces which will adjoin them on three sides, will thus be created?"

(c) Did His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard accurately state the intentions of the Government when, on the 28th October, 1909, he said in this Council, in reply to a question whether the Government would undertake to have the plot in question cleared and made presentable as soon as it was no longer necessary to the work on the Law Courts and Post Office to maintain it in its present untidy state: "The present intention of the Government is to clear the plot as soon as it can be done?"

Hon. Mr. M. Stewart will also ask:—

In view of the extensive destruction of trees caused by the recent hillside fires in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and the circumstance that many of these separate configurations occurred simultaneously—some on this island, and others on the island of Apichau—will the Government inform the Council what steps have since been taken to guard against woodland incendiarism among the villagers and boatpeople of this particular district?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908.
Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1861.
Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909.
Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Magistrate Ordinance, 1890.
Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Squatters Ordinance, 1890.
Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902.

C. CLEMENT,
Clerk of Councils.

* Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.
N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee will be held immediately after the Council.

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

AMOUNT OF CLAIM ONLY \$10.

Before Mr. Justice Hazelard, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the Oriental Brewery Company sued J. M. Rora Braga to recover the sum of \$11.74 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Wilson (for the plaintiffs) stated that a certain amount of the claim had been paid into Court and he asked for judgment in respect of the amount.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, contended that there was no necessity to enter judgment. The plaintiff was at liberty to take the money out of the Court.

Mr. Wilson submitted that he was entitled to judgment in the ordinary course of legal practice.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said if his friend did not ask for costs he had no objection.

His Lordship—You don't ask for costs, do you?

Mr. Wilson—I do.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that the amount of the claim was only \$10 but he objected to costs being allowed in any case. A sum of \$7.24 had been paid into Court in settlement of the full amount of the claim and the plaintiffs were therefore not entitled to costs.

Mr. Wilson said he was entitled to costs up to the time of payment in.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs, costs to be taxed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

AUSTRALIAN PASSION FRUIT. grown in the New Territory, has once again made its appearance on the stalls of the Central Market. The crop this season promises to be a plentiful one if we may judge by the price. Passion fruit was sold locally at five cents each last season, but this year a dozen can be bought for twenty cents.

HONGKONG'S MOURNING.

FRIDAY WEEK DIES NON.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has decided that Friday week, the 20th inst., shall be observed in Hongkong as a day of mourning and that it shall be considered as a dies non.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. J. Barton presided at a small meeting of members of the Hongkong Horticultural Society which was held in the City Hall last evening.

The annual report, which was published in our last issue, and the statement of accounts were adopted and passed on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Howell.

The following committee was then elected:—Mr. J. Barton (chairman), Mr. L. Gibbs (hon. secretary), Mr. W. L. Patterson (hon. treasurer), Mrs. A. W. Brewin, Messrs. W. J. Titcher, Ho Kom Tong, H. W. Looker, C. E. H. Davis, F. Howell, P. W. Goldring, Chea Po Sian and Mrs. G. P. Jordan.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. L. Gibbs, the hon. secretary, for his work in the interests of the Society.

An amendment was made to the rules as to the date of the annual meeting which should be held not later than June in each year.

Mr. Goldring suggested affiliating the Society with the Royal Horticultural Society at home.

The suggestion was left to be considered by the new committee.

Another suggestion was that of Mr. F. Howell who proposed that at the next show a special class should be set aside for those exhibitors who did not employ a gardener.

This proposal was likewise left to the consideration of the incoming committee.

The meeting then ended.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE LAST OF SUN AH WAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th May.

On the 11th instant by order of the Viceroy, the prisoner Sun Ah Wan, who was extradited to Canton from Hongkong a month ago and was sentenced to death, was taken out of the Nam Hoi gaol to the Execution Ground, where he was beheaded.

On the same day another criminal named Leung Ping was also beheaded after having been found guilty of armed robbery and murder.

PLAQUE.

An outbreak of plague has occurred in the Ho Obuen and neighbouring villages in the Sun Yi district, where over a hundred cases of the disease have been reported during the last two weeks.

VICEROY YUAN.

On several occasions during the past two months rumours have been prevalent in Canton to the effect that the present Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, is to be removed, and that either Chao Eih Shun, at present Viceroy in Sz-chuan, or the ex-Viceroy of Canton, H. E. Chang Jen Chuo, is to be appointed to replace him. It is now learnt in official circles here that H. E. Yuan has, on the 10th instant, applied telegraphically to the Imperial Government for sick leave of absence and at the same time persisted in relinquishing his post as Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces. Much has been talked lately concerning the conduct of H. E. Yuan in addition to the allegations against him by the Consulate, so there is now every reason to believe that H. E. Yuan's resignation will be accepted.

RAILWAY STATION ROBBERY.

On the 8th instant at 9 p.m. the railway station of the Canton-Hankow Railway at Tai Lung was attacked by a gang of robbers, and the amount of money collected during the day, about \$300, was taken away by them in addition to the clothing and other articles of the station master and his attendants.

NANKING EXHIBITION.

The Taiping for the Development of Native Industries at Canton has received a telegram from H. E. Chang Jen Chuo, Viceroy at Nanking, advising him that the forthcoming Nanking Commercial Exhibition will be opened on the 28th day of the 4th moon (5th June inst.). H. E. Chang in the telegram asked that exhibits from Canton intended for the 1st exhibition should be sent as soon as possible.

ABOLITION OF OFFICES.

Besides the Biao Hou Kuk Department, the head Likin office was also abolished on the 10th instant. All the work connected with the latter office has been transferred to the department of the Provincial Treasurer.

A POPULAR TAOTAI.

Since his assumption of office, the Taotai of Constabulary, Liu Wing Tin, has spared no pains in effecting necessary reforms and sought to prevent mal-practices by officials in his yamen. He has placed a special box at the entrance to his yamen into which petitions can be deposited from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day free of fee, as it is understood that formerly charges were made for all petitions submitted. The action of Taotai Liu is greatly appreciated by the people.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Recently there have been frequent occurrences of clan fighting with arms and other weapons among the people in the Pan Yu district at a place close to the first section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, thus endangering the lives of the engineers and the labourers working on the line. As a consequence the work on the construction of that section has on several occasions been interrupted. Taotai Wei Han, managing-director of the Railway, therefore, called on the Viceroy the other day personally, and asked him to instruct the local officials to accord adequate protection to the engineers and workmen on the line.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVAL THIS AFTERNOON.

Among the passengers of the Pacific mail liner *Siberia*, which arrived in Hongkong this afternoon are the members of the Raymond and Whitcomb touring party, conducted by Mr. J. Myron Leavitt. The party left Manila on 11th inst. for Oboia, and after a six weeks' stay here will return to the United States via the Trans-Siberian railway.

ARMED ROBBERY NEAR MANILA.

MALABON HELD UP.

The peaceful barillo of Concepcion, Malabon, was thrown into a state of wild excitement between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, when 12 bandits armed with revolvers entered the residence of Regina Tagamanan, a wealthy fisherman's wife, and after looting the premises, succeeded in making their escape amid a fusillade of shots, reports the *Cable News* of the 10th inst. Their booty consists of 700 Mexican silver pesos, 1,000 pesos Philippine currency and articles of jewelry valued at P3,000. The robbers are believed to have made their way into Bulacan province and a detachment of constabulary, from Novales, under command of Lieutenant Frank S. Strasser, aided by four sergeants and four municipal policemen of Malabon, are in pursuit travel flag in that direction.

Utterly inadequate police protection is largely responsible for the descent of the band of outlaws upon a barrio at the very gates of Manila, and one of the most daring robberies committed in that vicinity since the days of outlawry following in the wake of the insurrection. The presidente of Malabon is authority for the statement that that township, one of the largest in the archipelago, covering an area of four square miles and inhabited by over 30,000 people, disposes of a force of only eight policemen to guard the lives and property of its people. To add to the gravity of the situation, the police are at present unarmed, their revolvers having been turned in to the constabulary, on January 1, in conformity with the law requiring their deposition, at the end of every second year, pending the filing of new bonds by the constables, and re-issuance. Up to this date, the presidente of Malabon stated to a representative of the *Cable News*, American last night, no re-issuance of firearms had been made to the municipal police.

At the time of the robbery on Monday morning, the nearest policeman was a half mile away from the scene, his beat extending over a distance of over a mile. When the unarmed guardian of the peace, attracted by the shots, arrived at the scene, the birds had flown. The robbers evidently were familiar with these conditions when they decided upon their visit to the barrio of Concepcion.

"You can easily perceive," Presidente Pedro Luzuriaga said last night, "that in case of an armed invasion on a large scale, the townspeople would be absolutely at the mercy of the invaders."

It appears that the gang of law-robbers consisted of 11 men. Eight of them remained on guard outside, while the other four entered, abstracting the money and jewelry from an unlocked drawer of a dresser. In the house at the time, asleep, were Regina Tagamanan, three women relatives and a brother. The latter awoke when the robbers, I added down with their plunder, were about to make their exit. He jumped out of the window, shouting "murder, robbery" at the top of his voice. One of the robbers, realising that this game was fast approaching the critical stage, fired a shot. In an instant the stillness of the night was converted into a scene of animation. Lights were rapidly lit in the houses of the vicinity, and people scrambled to the windows, women and children yelling a d wimper, overcome by fright, and the men, prompted by a delicate presentiment of impending trouble not daring to venture outside. The four robbers with the swag by this time had joined their confederates outside and it was then that the united gang, intimidating the fast gathering crowds by a volley of shots, beat its retreat, disappearing in the darkness.

Up to nine hour last night the police and constabulary were still in pursuit of the gang and no arrests had been made.

DEATH OF H. A. L. SKIPPER.

THE LATE CAPT. VOGELGESANG.

News has been received of the death in Hamburg of Captain Heinrich Vogelgesang, who successfully commanded the steamships *Albatros*, *Cyclops*, *Bohemia*, *Gallat*, *Silene*, *Rheita*, *Hammonia* and *Olimpia* of the Hamburg Amerika service. Captain Vogelgesang was 74 years old and had followed the sea from the age of 16, until his retirement in 1902.

He had a notable record as a sailor and officer and was well known to many passengers as the commander of the *Columbia*. He served his apprenticeship aboard German, British and American sailing vessels and for a short time was on a whaling ship on the South Pacific. He served in the Prussian navy and was awarded a captain's commission after a most creditable examination at Hamburg.

For three years he commanded British sailing vessels, but left his ship on the outbreak of the Prussian-Danish War, when he was summoned home and served in the Prussian army. His career with the Hamburg-American Line began in 1871, when he was appointed fourth officer of the *Toutonia*.

Captain Vogelgesang was awarded a gold medal of gallant service in the Prussian War of 1864-65 and also a medal of honour from the Hamburg Line for distinguished services. He also wore several medals for rescuing lives at sea and had been decorated with the Order of the Prussian Crown and the Cross of the Order of Giffla.

ROBBED VALUES.

We are indebted to a reader of a financial item of mind for the two tables set out below which show approximately the Capitalised Value and Market Value of Rubber Shares of London and Singapore Companies on the 7th April and May 4th respectively.

These show that on the average at April 7th London Companies stood at 15 times their face value and local companies at 5 times their face value.

Also that between the two dates the London Companies show a shrinkage in market value of £4,425,450, say about 15 per cent, and Singapore Companies a shrinkage of \$10,993,500 say about 31 per cent.

This tends to show, on the whole, that London Companies command a higher premium and are less sensitive than the Singapore Companies, due probably to the greater financial stability of the former place and the wider market gained.

LONDON COMPANIES.

Capital Shares	Ap. 4	Market	May 5	Market
Allagar	75,000 21	337,500	516d	205,500
Anglo Malay	150,000 21	3,175,000	298	2,175,000
Batu Caves	20,000 208	350,000	350s	350,000
B. K. J. 100	70,000 208	875,000	304s	675,000
B. K. J. 100	60,000 208	380,000	380s	1,254,000
Cherone	175,000 21	750,000	61s	515,000
Cleley	10,000 21	58,000	53s	414,000
Coos Malay	60,000 208	290,000	899,000	930,000
Edinburgh	40,000 208	120,000	140s	280,000
Highlands	305,000 208	175,000	170s	1,907,000
Loch Kenneth	30,000 208	360,000	320s	480,000
Kapar Pata	65,000 208	180,000	180s	585,000
Koin Tengg	25,000 21	65,000	456d	56,250
K. Lumpur	70,000 208	245,000	220s	990,000
Lahu	9,000 208	180,000	150s	851,000
Linggi	98,000 21	64,000	53s	2,548,000
Malacca	300,000 208	330,000	300s	4,500,000
Mei Limau	175,000 21	750,000	689d	600,000
Pattaling	25,000 21	75,000	70s	787,500
Belangor	30,000 21	90,000	69s	1,035,000
Tebrau	60,000 208	100,000	100s	300,000
United Sumatra	65,000 21	185,000	15s	412,000
Vallambrosa	50,000 21	61,000	11s	1,271,000

SINGAPORE COMPANIES.

Capital	Nominal	Ap. 7	Market	May 4	Market
Shares			Value		Value
A. Gajah					
\$105,000	51	41	482,500	3	315,000
A. Panas					
600,000	5	17	2,000,000	9	1,700,000
Balgownie					
15,200	10	160	3,073,000	100	3,074,000
B. Timah					
500,000	10	23	1,250,000	19	950,000
C. Serdang					
700,000	10	16	1,750,000	17	1,190,000
Cheras					
62,500	10	14	93,750	14	91,000
Elphinstone					
475,000	1	6	2,850,000	3	1,425,000
Glenelly					
300,000	1	14	975,000	2	600,000
Haylor					
165,000	5	20	660,000	10	330,000
Heva					
680,000	17	17	681,000	20	700,000
Indragiri					
200,000	10	48	960,000	32	640,000
Kombok					
200,000	10	20	400,000	18	360,000
Pajim					
400,000	5	21	1,800,000	15	1,200,000
Pasutai					
200,000	1	74	500,000	2	400,000
Pegoh					
450,000	10	61	2,700,000	45	2,025,000
P. Dickson					
295,000	5	17	1,032,500	12	730,000
Sandycroft					
100,000	2	40	2,400,000	36	1,800,000
Singapore					
500,000	100	775	3,175,000	450	2,250,000
S. and Johore					
328,000	100	1,100	3,080,000	800	2,624,000
St. Helena					
100,000	10	41	410,000	35	350,000
T. Anson					
165,000	5	12	400,000	8	296,250
United Singapore					
637,000	1	4	2,548,000	3	1,911,000
\$7,313,700			\$35,405,705		\$14,412,250

BENGAL OPIUM SALE.

RECORD PRICES OBTAINED.

The first sale of Bengal opium in the current financial year realised the record price of Rs. 1,263,400 which is Rs. 68,540 better than the estimate for whole 12 months past. The duty on opium exported from Bombay to the end of March 1910, that is the end of the past financial year, amounted to Rs. 1,086,100, which is Rs. 85,000 better than the revised estimate of 1909-10. If the rest of the opium sales do as well, there ought to be a surplus of over the estimate at the end of the financial year.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL.

INOROUS MODE OF SUICIDE.

The dramatic suicide in his cell at the Old Bailey of Sassoon Shalom Elazar, aged 22, a Turkish subject, was investigated by the City Coroner yesterday, reports the *Morning Leader* of 12th ult. Elazar, it will be recalled, had been committed to trial charged with shooting with intent to murder his brother, Nissim Shalom Elazar, a confidential clerk in the service of Messrs. David Sassoon, the Eastern merchant bankers.

On Wednesday last the young man was brought from Brixton Prison with other prisoners, but his trial was postponed until next sessions.

The accused was taken to a cell to await removal to Brixton the evening, and it was when the officials went to fetch him for this purpose that he was found to have strangled himself.

THE DECEASED'S RELATIONS.

The evidence of the deceased's relations was first taken.

Mr. Jacob Levy, of Algersen-Id., Kilburn, an employee of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., and Yari Aziz Vani, uncle of the deceased, both testified that their nephew had enjoyed good health, and did not suffer from delusions. On his journey to England, three years ago, he had a touch of malaria.

Pauline Shalom Elazar, a young, dark girl, dressed in black, with an Eastern cast of features, said she was sister of the deceased, and lived at the Haven, Park-crescent, Southend.

She accompanied Sassoon over here 3½ years ago, and they went to live with the brother, whom he had shot. She also could give no reason why he committed suicide.

HOW THE SUICIDE WAS DISCOVERED.

Patrick Rowan, principal warder of Brixton Prison, said that on 6 April he escorted the deceased, with other prisoners, to the Old Bailey. He was very well dressed in his ordinary clothes.

When awaiting their trial accused are allowed to purchase dinner and ten, witness said, and Elazar took advantage of this and had a meal of eggs and tea.

"I was called about 5.15," said witness, "by a warder, who said, 'Someone is done in.'"

"I rushed to the cell, and the warder was just cutting down Elazar. He was hanging behind the door from the ventilator by a scarf, which had been unravelled. It was Indian silk, and very strong."

Witness here produced the scarf—now a thin white rope.

GHOSTLY INGENUITY.

Witness added that deceased had cut off a button from his shirt, passed it through the holes of the ventilator, and then tied the scarf in the form of a loop. He had placed his coat on the table, stood on the table, and then kicked it away, the coat deadening the sound of the fall.

In reply to the coroner, he said he could not say whether the deceased had the scarf when he came in. He did not notice.

"What is done before they come up to the Old Bailey?"

"Prisoners are rubbed down, to see if they have any weapons."

"If a piece of rope were found, it would be taken away?"

"Yes."

But a silk handkerchief like this, you would not take any notice of? No.

The coroner questioned witness closely as to the possibility of prisoners after conviction being in possession of weapons with which to commit suicide. Incidentally, he mentioned the case of the famous forger, Barmess, who shot himself in his cell immediately after conviction by means of a pistol, suggested to have been handed to him by a woman visitor. As a result a new series of regulations were adopted for the searching of prisoners to make certain that no deadly weapons were concealed upon them.

THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane."

The coroner pointed out that there was absolutely no evidence to justify that verdict.

A Juror: We have evidence that he hanged himself, and in the opinion of many people, but showed a man must be out of his mind.

Finally a verdict of "Suicide," with no evidence to show the state of his mind, was returned.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING ON S.S. "CHINA."

PASSENGER SEARCHED.

Oriental stuff to the value of several hundred dollars, undeclared, in the luggage of H. K. Mansfield of New York who was a passenger on the steamer *China*, arriving yesterday from the Orient, was seized by the customs inspectors under Chief Bidding Officer Charles Stephen, and ordered confiscated by Collector of the Port Stratton, reports the *S. F. Chronicle* of 10th ult.

A roll of silk worth \$50, which Mansfield smuggled ashore under the eye of Collector Stackable's men at Honolulu, and which he shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, was also seized. Mansfield was permitted to retain a number of necessities which he had declared after he paid the duty.

The smuggled articles in the New Yorker's baggage included jewelry, silverware, rubies, silk shawls and handkerchiefs, embroidered waist patterns, ostrich feathers and other Far Eastern wares of rare value.

Mansfield proved himself an adept in the art of smuggling, but apparently did not figure that the San Francisco customs officials were so alert of vision and penetrating of hand.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 13th, 4.30 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagar	7/6
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 20
Anglo-Malaya	30/9 ex. div.
Balgownie	53
Batu Tigas	110/-
Bentans	—
Bukit Kajang	—
Bukit Rajahs	—
Caray United	31/6 prem.
Carlefelds	125/-
Changkat Serdang	20
Cheras	312
Damasaras	180/-
Eastern Internationals	47/- prem.
Fed. Selangore	—
Glenelly	33 25
Glenellys	—
Goldend	140/- ex. div.
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	145/- ex. div.
Indragiri	—
Inch Kenneths	540
Jequies	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamunings	10/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	215/-
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd.)	105/- prem.
Labus	—
Laburys	107/6
Linggis	63/9 ex. div.
London Asiatics	102/6
London Ventures	9/-
Merlimaus	—
Pajams	518
Pegohs	52
Rubber Trusts	67/6 prem.
Saggas	310/-
Sandycrofts	540
Sappongs	41/-
Seafields	—
Sekongs	513 prem.
Shelfords	81/-
Singapore & Johores	522
Sumatra Paras	—
Sungel Choys	125/-
Sungei Kapars	190/- ex. div.
Tandjongs	55/- prem.
Tangkahs	27/6 prem.
Tongkongs	7/6 prem.
Ulu Rani	—
United Serdangs	135/-
United Singapore	53 ex. rights
United Sumatras	13/6
United Langkats	—
Para Rubber	10 1/4 per lb.

APRIL OUTPUT.

Kuala Lumpur, May 6.

Kuala Lumpur Rubber Company announces an interim dividend of 30 per cent and the Rubber Growers' Association of fifteen per cent.

The following rubber crops for April are notified.

Vallambrosa—29,000 (Feb.) 25,237 (March) 30,000 (April)

Glenelly—2,326.

Agents Jaeger and Co.

United Sumatra—2,813 lbs. 299 pkts. coffee.

YARN MARKET.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

During the past fortnight, the yarn market has continued lifeless. One or two speculators have been attempting to put down prices, but beyond selling their own cargo at 5s lower, they have not been able to transact any business.

Consequently, country buyers are chary of doing business, even at the cheap rates ruling. One or two big holders, induced by the cheap prices prevailing, have tried to put through a big business, but were only able to effect trifling transactions at a decline of 3s to 5s per bale. The Indian market is reported quiet and purchasers are unwilling to come forward. The Shanghai market likewise continues quiet. The present indications lead to the conclusion that the market will continue quiet for another brief period.

Total sales 1,300 bales.

Unsold stocks 11,000 bales.

Sold but un-delivered in the godown and to arrive 45,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Devinda* and extra str. *Copri* and *Colombo* from Bombay, and str. *Gregory* and *Catherine* from Calcutta have brought in 12,117 bales for Hongkong, and 6,563 bales for Shanghai, and shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and Coast ports.

Shanghai.—Market quiet. No business done.

Japanese Yarn.—About 400 bales (No. 106) have been sold at \$15 1/2 to \$16.

Local Mill.—Nothing doing.

Raw Cotton.—Nothing doing. Owing to higher prices buyers are keeping aloof. No sales Bengal and Chinese. Stock 700 bales.

Bengal Quotations: Bengal \$35 to \$37 and Chinese \$36 to \$41.

Ruppes, T/T 134 1/2. Rupees, D/D 135 1/2. Sterling, D/D 140 1/2. Sterling, 4m/1 1/2. Shanghai, T/T 74 1/2. Japan 88. Bar Silver 24 1/2.

POLISHWALLA & KOTWALL, Cotton & Yarn Brokers.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 14th May.

Hughes and Hough, auction sale of house, hold furniture, 3.30 p.m.

Boxing, Belle View Stadium, 9 p.m.

Monday, 16th May.

Bank holiday.

Tuesday, 17th May.

Sanitary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th May.

Licensing Board election, Supreme Court, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Auction sale of 477 bales raw silk, No. 16 Godown, Kowloon, 11 a.m.

Thursday, 19th May.

Legislative Council meeting, 8.30 p.m.

To-day's Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1876 all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 16th instant (WHIT MONDAY).

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [367]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1876 all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 16th instant (WHIT MONDAY).

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [368]

E. R. NOTICE.

THE attention of OWNERS of PROPERTY and CONTRACTORS in the Colony is directed to Clauses Nos. 26 and 27 of the Water Works Ordinance 1903 and to the Water Works Regulations governing the construction of services for the supply of water. Any person infringing or neglecting to comply with the Clauses specified or with the Regulations is liable to heavy penalties.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [369]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY," FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [371]

FOR SHANGHAI, PUKOW AND HANKOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SOCOTRA."

will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 6 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [372]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KUTSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 16th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [373]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "K

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration). Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 18TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons. Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Military, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port \$43.

Via New York \$45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

J. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Pinya (opposite Blake Pier).

121

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WEIHAI, WEI & CHEFOO	CHONGSHING	SUNDAY, 15th May, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	CHOVSANGI	MONDAY, 16th May, Noon.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 17th May, Noon.
SAIGON, PENANG & CALCUTTA	AMARA	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	THURSDAY, 19th May, Noon.
		FRIDAY, 20th May, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Kutang*, *Namsang* and *Kohang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215 Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

122

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TUNGSHOW	"KANSU"	14th May, Daylight.
CEBU & ILOILO	"KALFONG"	14th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LISAN"	15th May, Daylight.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	16th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	16th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	17th May, 3 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	17th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANGUI"	19th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	21st May, Daylight.
MANILA	"TEAN"	21st May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	21st May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	21st May, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chowan*, *Linan*, *Chinwan*), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Saturday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

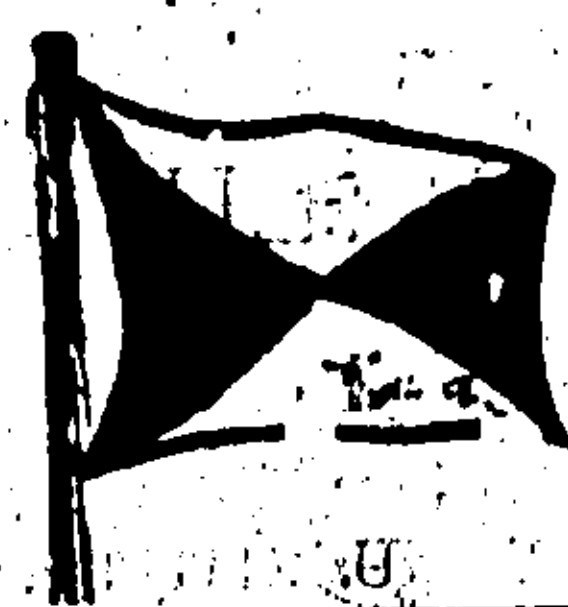
Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36 Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

123



HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ROBI	1540	A. Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 14th May, at Noon.
CAIRO	1540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

CHINESE MANAGERS.

124

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
Do.	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Koburaki	SUNDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suroga	THURSDAY, 19th May, at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabins.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

125

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1910
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HIRANO MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 9250 TARGO MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8300 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. S. Horiuchi, Tons 7000	SATURDAY, 21st May, From KOBE.
--------------------------	---	--------------------------------

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 AWA MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
--------------------------	--	---

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
--	---	---

BOMBAY, Via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 17th May.
-----------------------------------	--	--------------------

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Noon.
-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------

KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000	MONDAY, 30th May, A.M.
-------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	IOBA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000	TUESDAY, 24th May.
-----------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN, KOBE RETURN, MOJI RETURN, NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$80
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

126

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, GUYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN. PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying 1,200 tons, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW the 14th May, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Port in connection with the Company's B.S. *Moohun* 9,611 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *India*, due in London on 26th June, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

127

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Ritiro and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Moresco, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 14th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

128

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE."

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

129

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SURZ CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "SURUGA".....About 31st May.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

130

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VANCOUVER, R.T., TACOMA & SEATTLE

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Ocean 4,557 F. W. Davies 11th June

Kumero 6,133 J. Mable 11th July

Americ 4,565 J. Boyd 26th July

Quebec 6,133 F. S. Cowley 23rd Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queens Buildings,

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

131

Shipping—Steamer.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APGAR."

Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1910.

132

Intimations.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wool Stains, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909.

133

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

</

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT RATES ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	110,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$11,000,000 \$120,000	\$2,028,918	2.5% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 25 1908 = \$15.11	\$950 sellers London £91/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	66	\$4,000 \$500,000	\$50,558	\$2 (London 2/6) for 1909	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,183 \$102,791 \$187,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6% 177 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	45	Tls. 221,000 Tls. 125,253 Tls. 146,386	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5% Tls. 110
Delap Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$6,000 \$1,238,248 \$169,249 \$1,000,000	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	6% \$240 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$204,495 \$199,284	\$77,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7% \$100
FIRE.							
China Fire Insurance Company,	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$550,341 \$61,153	\$4,846	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7% \$113 sa. & b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,400,000	\$146,218	\$27 for 1908	8% \$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,743 \$230,000 \$109,49	Dr. \$377	\$12 for 1908	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$1,191	\$2 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Yacao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,100,000 \$107,500 \$103,545 \$19,100	\$20,766	Final of \$14 for account 1908	8% \$39 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$10,000 \$1,400,000	\$13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$1.154	\$71 buyers
Do (Deferred)	60,000	45	45	\$10,000 \$1,400,000	\$13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coup. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for '09	5% 95/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	1	1	\$100,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1.00 for year end 31.12.1909	4% \$14
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000 \$48,980	\$8,121		
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000 \$83,620	Dr. \$7,090	\$10 per share for 1909	5% \$178 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. \$135,801	Tls. 6.02	\$5 for 1897	\$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000		Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	Tls. 900 buyers
Mining.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$215,000 \$24,399	\$1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9% Tls. 18
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year	Pa. 20 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	18/10	\$4	Dr. \$1,191	\$1 per share 13th dividend	5% \$81 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$12,275	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.09	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$550,000 \$3,093 \$10,000	\$264,847	\$14 for 1909	4% \$5 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$86,448 \$22,000	\$138,785	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 24 for 1910	64% Tls. 77
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,257 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 123,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	7% Tls. 122
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5% Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$2,000	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue \$1.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	\$10 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$6,155	\$1,277	for half year ending 31.12.09	\$107
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$10,000	\$27,000	Interim of 1/- for account 1909	\$103 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000 \$25,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6% \$18
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$219	\$24 for 1909	3% \$30 buyers
Shaohai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,521,045 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 63,969	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	64% Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,958	Final of \$1.8 for account 1909	81% \$20 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 250,000	\$10,091	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8% Tls. 13 1/4
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	Tls. 49,098	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8% \$4 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,373	Tls. 74 for year ending 31.9.09	17% Tls. 62
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 1	none	Tls. 4,830	Tls. 6 for 1909	7% Tls. 74
Say Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 600	Tls. 50	Tls. 11,172	Tls. 31,171	Tls. 25 for 1909	10% Tls. 250
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,100	\$648	15% per share for 1908	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10,000	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	6% \$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$61,138	10 cents for year ended 31.12.06	\$2 sellers
Do, Do, special shares	50,000	\$1	\$1	none	\$2,602	80 cents for 1909	9% \$24 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	\$100,000	\$1,893	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	61% \$19 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,000	\$1,000	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents 2/- per share for 1909	10% \$71 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$18,000	\$4,290	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	64% \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$670	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6% \$10 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	none	\$7,616	Final of \$8 for 1909	6% \$160 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$4 for 1909	9% Tls. 1,375
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 61,924	Tls. 316,681	4th interim of Tls. 124 for 1909	5% \$15 buyers
Matschappij tot Mijl- en Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	Tls. 61,924	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	5% \$150 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$20,000	Pa. 18,640	None	\$10 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$1	none			
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$20	none			
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2% Tls. 280
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$31,096	None	\$75 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	none	none	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	8% \$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$11,956	\$342	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8% \$9 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$46,000	\$2,613	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5% \$14 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$1	\$300,000 25,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908	64% \$61 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for 1908 year ended 30th June, 1908	\$3 sellers

Informations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High-grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

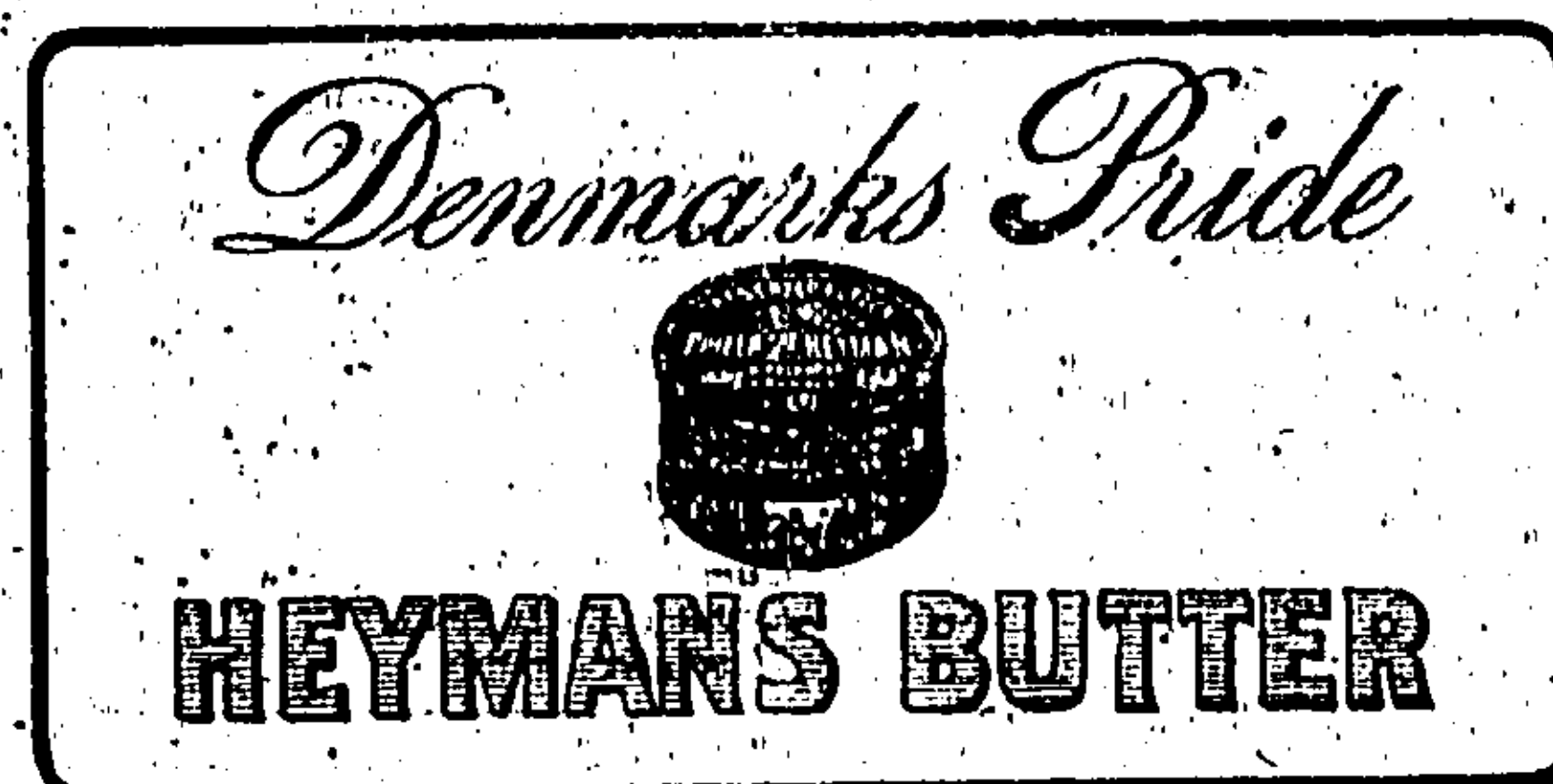
SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros, Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Parlatos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.



SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

MOHIDEEN &
CO.FINEST ASSORTED
COLLECTION
OF
CEYLON
JEWELLERYAND
GEMSof all kinds in stock.
Gold Guaranteed.2B, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, 18th March, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 85, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS;

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

WE have always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Oak, Yew, Hardwood, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the yards.

Best Terms.

Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1910.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE
ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long: Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

65, DES VOEUX ROAD

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEWSERIES No. 8108

號五初月四年二統宣

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

五拜禮 號三十月五年其港香

313 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 35 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles.—

"Regomque Torres."

"Le Roi Est Mort."

"The Children's Birthright."

"The Demise of the Crown."

"The Portentous Comet."

"Victory Yards' Run."

"The Health of Hongkong."

"Boy Scouts."

"The Old Game Again."

"Not All as Yet to Go."

Moethings.—

Hongkong Medical Society.

Legal Intelligence.—

Bankruptcy Court.

The Probate Court.

A Will, Question.

Claim for Damages and Expenses.

A Queen's Dispute.

Claim by Col. and Treasurer.

Police.—

Alleged Detention of Letters.

Alleged Stopped Murder.

Correspondence.—

Question of M. A. Wong.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports.—

Death of King Edward.

King George V.

The King's Death.

Notes by the W. Y.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

Canon, May by Day.

it has suffered. Perhaps he in his place may look pityingly on us, who make so much of so little, who are wrangling over words, and are too often capable of throwing away the priceless inheritance of centuries to gain temporary gratification of our vanity or our passion. The calm, far-seeing brain now works no longer; the gentle, tactful tongue which could soothe, instruct, and on occasion distil vitriolic scorn on baseness, will never be heard again in the service of the Nation's peace. When Pitt was dying, his last intelligible words were, "My country, how I leave my country!" How our great Edward whom we so trusted has left us we shall soon know. He, by far the best and most beloved of all the constitutional Kings of England and of all her Sovereigns save his Mother, Victoria the Good, was only sixty-eight and a half years old and reigned only nine. Trained from his boyhood in kingship, there was no diplomat who equalled him in knowledge and skill; no Chief of Department who could have excelled him in his grasp of detail and administrative ability. His capacious mind was extraordinarily retentive, and he constantly rectified, from memory, errors as to matters of fact made by his Ministers. All through the long years when as Prince of Wales he was the first of Queen Victoria's subjects, he observed, he watched, he noted, he studied, and when needed he acted. His activity in every kind of usefulness on behalf of the working people was continued and successful. It was he who in conjunction with Montague Williams led the crusade against the death-dens of the slum landlords, and his work as a member of the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor was invaluable; for it was all his own, thorough, conscientious and vigorous. It was not his fault that Britain is in any way backward in the industrial application of chemistry, which is so great a source of wealth to our neighbours the Germans, for our then Prince of Wales studied the subject at Edinburgh under his father's great friend, Professor, afterwards Lord, Playfair, and all his life took the deepest interest in its development in Great Britain. He must have only just finished his University career when, as Lord Renfrew, with the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as his guide, he visited the United States and Canada. His thorough enjoyment of this trip was often mentioned by him in after life, and he numbered many Americans among his friends. No one University may claim the sole honour of being his "Alma Mater." Christ Church Oxford and Trinity College, Cambridge where he studied under Dr. Whewell both had a share in moulding his taste and increasing his knowledge. The love we still feel for our beautiful Queen was born when she came from Denmark to be his bride in 1863. She conquered every heart in Britain, and was said at the time made Danes of us all. The month of December, 1871, will be remembered as the first of the three great griefs which the Nation's heart will ever associate with him. His nearly fatal illness from typhoid fever was averted, under Heaven, by the ceaseless care and skill of Sir William Jenner, Sir William Gull and Sir James Paget, and the whole Empire resounded and re-echoed with rejoicing when after many and cruelly anxious weeks the bells rang from St. Paul's Cathedral to summon loyal London to give thanks to the Omnipotent for withdrawing the Death Angel from our Prince. Again, and Azrael's wing cast a shadow over that valued life, and the hearts of many millions—On the 24th June, 1902, all men expected that Edward, seventh of the name, should take his seat in the chair of St. Edward the Confessor at Westminster, and be crowned and anointed king at the hands of the Primate of England. This solemn ceremony had to be postponed suddenly, for the dreaded disease perityphilitis had struck down our king, and again the Empire knew the anxieties, fears and hopes, and at last the joy, of 1871. The Coronation, celebrated with unparalleled splendour, is still in all men's minds. There is no part of the Empire which will not feel the blow which has fallen on us now without wailing. India, which he visited in 1875, Egypt where he spent a long vacation in 1879, Ireland where old wrongs and new grievances were forgotten in welcoming him to her hospitality in 1885, Scotland who has known him and loved him since he was a wee liddle in kilns, England where a hundred thousand dear and affecting memories are awakened at his name, are today plunged in grief at a personal and we fear irreparable loss. The great fraternity of Freemasons lose a brother and Past Grand Master most deeply honoured and loved. The Middle Temple will not forget—what smoker will?—how when Prince of Wales he set the good example of smoking in his hall by lighting up on Grand Night. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund was founded by him, and which hospital in London does not owe him thanks? Researchers into cancer and sufferers from that dread disease will never forget him. Countless are the good deeds which will live after him. Beside the fierce light which beats upon a Throne, and round it, there are shadows. If a Prince of Wales may once have stood for a time among them, let censorious tongues be silent. "He has gone, has taken his wages." We wonder if now mourning beside the bier of our King the Peacemaker, the greedy factious politicians who would rend Old England in pieces and dismember her Empire can not pause and repent; if it be not too late to do as he would have had them do; if Edward dead may still wield the influence for Peace of Edward living—We wonder.

"LE ROI EST MORT."

(9th May.)

The sullen boom of cannon in the late afternoon yesterday echoed, and the far hills re-echoed, the knell which was, and is still, tolling in our hearts. Under a cloudless sky, and in the glare of the summer sun, the White Ensign hung at half-mast from the main mast of the huge French cruiser the "Montcalm", while her guns answered ours, loud in a grief that is not merely sympathetic but personal. The flash from the gun of the Portuguese man-of-war, almost instantaneously accompanying ours, showed that the descendants of Vasco da Gama's Navy mourn with us for the friend of their late Sovereign Dom Carlos. The Germans added their note to the deep chorus, and when at 5.42 the Navy of Britain and the ships of our friends and neighbours had finished their sixty-eight minutes of cannon lamentation, His Majesty's batteries on land echoed the Sea Service, and for sixty-eight times more, until sunset, the sea, the "scented lagoon," the rock-crowned islands and the hills heard the groans of an Empire at the passing of her master. Requiescat.

VIVE LE ROI!

George the Fifth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, was proclaimed to-day, with all solemnity of military display and all the dignity which the presence of His Majesty's representative and chief servants in this Colony could give to so important a ceremony. The long series of years during which the reign of Queen Victoria the Good was blessed with a peace which made imposing ceremonial infrequent and the use of ancient formulae unfamiliar, had, until our late and deeply mourned Sovereign succeeded to his Mother's throne, caused most of us to find it difficult to realize the gravity of the import of the words with which a British Sovereign is proclaimed by his people, and the deep sense of duty with which they are laden. We, the subjects of the most powerful potentate in all the World have this day declared our reverence and obedience to him and his laws. He is our chief and our Sovereign master, the embodiment of awe and majesty. In that high place he should have with him every loyal heart. He is ready, for a long time, our new King has been sedulously preparing himself for the enormous task which it will be his duty to perform. After days of labour and study, he has spent in his place in the gallery of the House of Commons night after night of riveted attention. His visits to every part of the over-sea Dominions which he is now called upon to reign over were, so it was proposed, to have ended with his representing his great and good Father in not the least of the state ceremonies in which he has had to take his place. That extraordinary achievement of King Edward's reign, United South Africa, was to be fitly honoured by the King's son, and the first Parliament of our youngest daughter State was to have been opened in person by him, who is now summoned to a loftier Throne and more onerous duties than those prepared for him by a section only of his people. Those of us who remember the wise and statesmanlike speech which George V., then Prince of Wales, made at the Guildhall on his return from his useful and valuable services to the Empire in Australia, will realize that his Father's spirit is not dead, but lives in him. He then cried "Wake up England!" and England is awake indeed. She has work that will not allow her sons to give rest to their eyelids until it be accomplished. King George will do his part in the drama before us. It will be for us loyally and generously to serve him and our Empire as we served, and would always have served, his Father. No matter what duties, however heavy, what responsibilities however burdensome, we may soon be called upon to face, let it never be said that Englishmen were too grief-stricken or too weak to recover from the loss of one leader. Away with fears, away with doubts. Nought shall make us rue if England to itself do rest but true!

"GOD SAVE THE KING!"

THE CHILDREN'S BIRTHRIGHT.

(10th May.)

Every word that can prove that it is the duty of a civilized Government to provide for the education of every citizen has long ago been spoken or written. Long ago too has the answer been given to the question "Why should the well-to-do citizen pay for the education of the children of other and poorer people? What does he gain by it?" The gain to him has been shown to be great, and the reason imperative why he should indeed pay such a tax. It has at last become recognized as a truth that education is the children's birthright, and to deny this blessed necessity to that vast section of the community, which, "hard-working and poorly paid, voiceless and, therefore, subservient, accepts the most meagre pittance with thankfulness, living in the glorious hope of making ends meet," would be worse than the crime of denying them the right to trial by jury. Neither of these rights is so, *per se*, inherent in Nature and given by the Deity. But each is a right given by man and man-made law. Man has built up this fabric of mingled justice and injustice, order and chaos, which we call our modern social system, and under it arise the rights and claims on his fellows of civilized man. It is necessary to bear this well in mind when considering what we are doing, or what is being done for

us by our rulers, in satisfaction of the claim of every child born within our jurisdiction to such an education as may give him, even if not absolutely the "carrière ouverte aux talents," the equal opportunity with anybody to rise to anything, yet at least the opportunity to climb out of "the miasmatic swamps to which his parents have been condemned," and to be fitted for the battle of life. It is our duty to see that this is being done efficiently and fairly to all. We do not under-rate the difficulties with which this question bristles, but very often in dodging in and out among the thorns one "forgets to see the wood for the trees." Very often a matter of principle, perhaps the underlying principle of all is overlooked amid discussion and settlement of masses of detail. In Great Britain and over practically all the civilized world primary education is free, or the payment of fees in Government schools is so very small that it is merely a reminder to a parent of his duty to his children, or a form of collecting an infinitesimally small education tax from a man too poor to pay it in other form. Four pence a week has been before now found far too heavy a fee for poor parents to pay for one child's schooling. When a stranger learns that in Hongkong fees in a Government school supported by the rates actually run to \$4 and \$5 per month, and that they are likely to be further increased, he cannot refrain from asking the question "For whom are these schools instituted and kept up?" On learning that there are private schools which receive from the rates a small grant-in-aid, under strict conditions, he asks the same question. The answer will be that these schools are for those of whom we have spoken—those by whose labour and living the whole community benefits directly or indirectly, and to whom the summit of earthly happiness after making ends meet consists in seeing their children, like the slough, break out to the surface, and soar bright-winged, into the upper freer air. Not all can attain high position or wealth, but that modicum of decency, that education in character and instruction of mind which we expect to see in civilized Christians, aye, and in the civilized of all religions and races, we demand as a right for the poorest, for the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Our Government here does not see this; the Education Committee saw it, faltered, and failed. Recommendation No. VIII of the Report of the Education Committee establishes three new lower grade schools, to provide for the reduction in numbers at Queen's College and the District Schools. The cost is to be provided by the recent increase of fees at these schools. We urge most earnestly that surplus revenue should not be derived from increase in fees. It is estimated that the latter, which is an inroad on the pockets of the poor, will provide a surplus revenue over that collected in 1909 of \$4,712. This is hopelessly topsy-turvy. The ratepayers do their duty and provide the funds for educating the people; the Government adds a tax in the form of fees. We are glad to note that the Committee do not recommend any compulsion by the Government upon Grant Schools in respect of the rate, which they shall charge to pupils. This would be too arbitrary and even tyrannical. Many of these Grant Schools are quasi-charitable organizations, and admit pupils free of charge, and thus save them from running wild in the streets. Instead of these stepchildren of Fortune growing to a maturity of hooliganism after an infancy of savagery and a childhood of yahoosim, they are wisely trained to be most orderly, young people and excellent useful citizens. Were the Government to make it impossible for the Grant Schools to do this work except for a fee, the quasi-charity element would become stronger, and they would be obliged to draw funds from charitable sources elsewhere to provide the necessary payment for each pupil for whom the parents or guardians could not pay, and who would otherwise have grown up poe or little better than a gutter snipe. Does the Government really desire the greater number of the children of parents who by want of means are forced to send their children to the cheapest possible schools, to grow up yahoos and hooligans? And can a Government and a Colony with self-respect permit the prevention of such a sad state of affairs and a large part of the bounden duty which every civilized Government ought itself to perform, to devote upon the charity and humanity of absent pious philanthropists? The voluntary schools receive small, very small capitation grants, and these are to be reduced for the lower classes. The Government schools spend on an average in the Higher Grade schools on each pupil more than \$69 per annum. The grant per scholar in the lowest three classes in the Higher Grade Grant-aided schools will, according to the recommendation of the Committee, only amount to an average of \$14 per head. It is recognized that substantial grants be given in the case of every "Pass" and every "Honours" in the Oxford Local Examinations. This is taking away from poor humble Peter to enrich the already fat and well-living Paul. Our ardent love of education, secondary education, higher education, does not blind us to the truth enunciated at the beginning of this article, to wit, that it is the business of every Government to provide every child born under its jurisdiction with primary education, elementary education. No meretricious successes in Oxford Local Examinations, no showy brilliancy at the top will disguise from the eyes of the thoughtful the piling failure, the gloomy mire of wretchedness at the bottom. This is not a case for economy only, but for wisdom which we pray in our Church services

may be given to our rulers. The recommendations for scholarships are admirable, we wish they could be more liberal. They provide for the able and industrious pupil a chance to rise—the opportunity which so many sigh for, and in spite of our boasted civilization, too often in vain. The vernacular schools gain ten of these scholarships for entrance into English lower grade schools and seven scholarships are open to English lower grade schools for entrance into the higher grade at Saiyigpung, Yau-mai or Wansai. The scholarships which give entrance from the Higher Grade Schools to Queen's College are of course most welcome, but we still wish that more were done for the lower classes. More encouragement should be given to them than to anybody. It will be interesting to see how the princely gift of Sir Hormusjee Modji utilized. Eight schools receive \$1,000 each, to produce \$30 a year, for two consecutive years. Whether these scholarships will be used for the benefit of the lower classes or to assist pupils of the higher classes on their way to the University has not been publicly stated. But we have sufficient reason to rely on the wisdom of the founder to hope that those responsible will rather think of those promising pupils in the lower classes or "the remove," whose parents cannot afford the burden of fees, and to whom these scholarships might be a precious boon and a help on the upward road. We cannot but approve of the wise decision to fix forty as the number of pupils which can be taught efficiently by one master. This limitation is the cause of the proposed provision by Government of three lower grade schools for Chinese, to account for the reduction in numbers in Queen's College and the District Schools. Every recommendation which tends to increased efficiency commands our applause; but we assert that the poor should not be made to pay for it, and therefore every additional burden, on the shoulders of the hapless fee-paying parent should be lightened, not added to. One most serious matter is deserving of the public attention, and we trust that something may be done to relieve an anxiety which will inevitably be felt sooner or later. Resolution X places in the hands of one man, the Director of Education for the time being, an arbitrary power which if confined to an archangel would excite remark, and when entrusted to the discretion of a mere man, of whom we cannot predicate how far he may have progressed on his way up the stages or phases which lead to archangelhood, is bound sooner or later to cause uneasiness and even suspicion. The assessment of the capitation grant very properly depends upon the efficiency of a school, as it is obvious that one of the main objects of the aid is to excite keen effort to attain the highest possible standard. But the sole judge of efficiency is to be that one and only individual the Director of Education. We are told in the Committee's report that he should be guided equally by (a) the sufficiency of the staff (b) the standard of instruction and general character and tone of the school, of all of which extremely delicate and possibly contentious matters he is, without appeal, the only arbiter. He may report a school as inefficient for what are in his eyes serious shortcomings in respect of one factor only, and thus deprive it of all grant. Now is this reasonable? We speak absolutely impersonally, but nothing short of some supernatural appointment of a sure-enough celestial archangel to fill the appointment and perform the responsibility above-mentioned could possibly reconcile us to such a dangerous latitude of power being given to one individual. We write without implying any disparagement of the holder of the office. We cannot too strongly urge that this point be given the consideration it demands, and that steps be taken to remove what we consider to be a menace, and fear may become a heartfelt grievance.

THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

Long ago, almost before the memory of any man living, a change of Sovereign in Great Britain involved a change of Parliament. The House of Commons dissolved, and no election was held for a month, a year and a day, while the Privy Council together with the Ministers then in power and the House of Lords administered affairs. All this was done away by Lord Derby's Reform Bill which followed hard on the two Bills lost by Lord Palmerston in 1866. Now the Commons do not dissolve, but have to take the oath of allegiance to the new King, as also must the Privy Councillors and the Lords. The Houses may be expected to adjourn until after the Sovereign's funeral, all arrangements for which, as in the case of the obsequies of the late Queen Victoria, will be made by the Duke of Norfolk in his capacity of hereditary Earl Marshall of England.

THE PORTENTOUS COMET.

(11th May.)

"It is not to be wondered at," said a learned Chinese pundit, "that this year your great Empire loses its master and is troubled with rebellion, for the tilted star in the sky and that is always the sign of grief and disaster to great empires." Superior as many of us think ourselves to mere superstition, we wonder how many there are who may venture to plead not guilty if accused of sharing to some extent the theories of our Chinese friends on the subject of comets. Many people who pride themselves on being strong-minded feel vague fears and forebodings at the appearance of a phenomenon which has always had calamitous associations among all nations and in every age of history. There are many reasons for this bad character being given to comets. This to the ignorant is a portentous omen, a sign of great disaster, a thing like a flaming sword, is of itself sufficient to cause excitement and even terror.

lensious. Add to this the accumulated observation of centuries, and a *prima facie* case is made out against the apparently erratic traveller through space. Our present visitor, now visible from about three in the morning till a little before daylight, is called Halley's Comet, not because Halley made it or even discovered it. That philosopher, second only among great English physicists to Newton, noted the remarkable regularity of the recurrence of the comet which bears his name. At the time of its appearance in 1682 he observed it with Cassini, the great astronomer, in Paris, and the observations he made formed part of the foundation upon which Newton in his "Principia" verified his deduction of a comet's orbit from the theory of gravitation. He established its identity with the comets of 1531 and 1607, and confidently predicted its return in 1758. The prediction, unlike most predictions, came true, and it is for that reason that this periodic comet is named after him, the discoverer of the periodicity of comets. This particular "hairy star" would seem to have contributed not a little towards giving a bad name to all its tribe. We have certain knowledge of its appearance twenty-seven times, and on almost every occasion it accompanied some event fraught with misery to mankind. In the year B.C. 87 Rome was besieged by four armies, those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius; was forced to surrender and was put to frightful pillage and massacre. Some one hundred thousand Roman citizens lost their lives in this hideous butchery. Without tracing its ill-omened career through the centuries we have only to look at the year 1065 during which England lost her beloved king, good King Edward, Surrounded the Confessor, whose laws and customs were long remembered as the models of a few which all subsequent sovereigns should rule the English. The same year Harold Godwinson, the last of the Anglo-Saxon kings fell, defeated near Hastings at a place which the Normans afterwards called Sealark, the lake of blood. Norway had lost her king at Harold's hand, which was also red with the blood of his brother Tostig, in that same fatal year. In the year 1378 occurred a quarrel which split Europe in two, and divided Christendom for seventy years. The Papacy had succeeded the Roman Empire in attempting to unite all Europe under one way and was now divided against itself, Avignon rivaling Rome. This, the Great Schism, caused endless strife and misery. Halley's comet's next appearance heralded an attack of what one might call the earthquake habit, for in 1456 it killed, or rather looked down upon the killing, of 40,000 people in Naples; in 1531 Lisbon lost 30,000 people, and in 1607 Syria 40,000—all by earthquake. The year 1759 was portentous in that it was an *annus mirabilis* for births of men of genius, influence for good or for evil the fortune of the future of mankind. William Wilberforce was the protagonist on the arena of human emancipation; he was born that year. So were Robespierre and Danton. How far the lives of these two gruesome characters made for liberty or the reverse we may not discuss here. Just after the perilous passage of this comet in 1759 William Pitt was born; his name has power to stir our hearts even now. That year was fought at Minden and two heroes died that year, Cromwell and Turenne, in the English crown, and that their two names, Montcalm and Wolfe, should live in the history of the world of England and of Canada. Paris was in 1871 the troubles which culminated in the complete downfall of the Bourbons in France; the same city was convulsed by the firing of an infernal machine consisting of 25 barrels of explosives. One Fieschi by this attempt on the life of Charles X of France inaugurated the first of a sickening recurring decimal, the Italian anarchist outrage on Royalty. Before we proceed to the middle of other comets we may briefly refer to the cruel loss which Europe sustained just after the appearance of Halley's comet in 1456. At that time the Turks threatened to overwhelm all Europe, and would have succeeded but for the valour of John Hunyadi, who, after gloriously defeating them before Belgrade, died leaving all Eastern Europe their prey. 1456 was a year of revolution and horror. That year Eucke's comet was apparent. We shall have more to say presently about this little comet which has a period of three and three-tenths years. In 1866 Austria was humbled in the dust at Sadova, and many remembered a prophecy, which was fulfilled, of an appearance of a comet that year. In 1888 Eucke's comet and Tempel's brought with them the dreadful murder of Tsar Alexander, the assassination of President Garfield, the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the blowing up of H.M.S. *Dorset* in the Straits of Magellan and the reign of Terror in Ireland—and alas! the Majuba business. In 1870 a comet accompanied the downfall of Napoleon the Third, and 1879 the death of his only son under the assaig of the Zulus. In 1867 the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was not by Juarez and Porfirio Diaz (who now occupies his place but under the specious name of President) and the unfortunate Emperor lost his reason. President Lincoln was assassinated on April the 14th, 1865, but the perilous passage of the comet of this year was not till May 27th. Perhaps the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India in 1877 may not console good Russians for the fearful loss of life at Plevna and the Saipka Pass. In 1888 two emperors, that great old William of Prussia whose genius had welded together the states of Germany into an Empire, and his son Frederick the Noble who, by blood and iron, had helped to make it possible, passed away to the infinite grief of all loyal Germans. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, a sweet and gracious lady, fell in 1898 by the dagger of a malicious anarchist and called Luccheni. Perhaps we may not blame for this the comet of that year any more than we attribute the tragic deaths of King Humbert of Italy, President McKinley, and Dom Carlos of Portugal to the comets which were observed in their years. Of course, instances could be multiplied of comets whose visits have coincided with great public calamities. But the philosopher whose reason deals not merely with the observation of isolated phenomena, but states to make generalizations—a his eyes penetrate far deeper than those of the mere stargazer. Evidently there are many calamities attendant upon the appearance of a comet, and also many comets are seen without any particularly untoward or unusual event occurring. Human nature is always prone to the fallacy *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, (after it, therefore, on account of it). It is always well to ascertain the true character and cause of any event before venturing to generalize about it. Astronomers have accurately determined the date of the periodic appearance of almost seventy-five comets, and are also able to tell us the exact date of the nature and composition of a comet which is to cause excitement and even terror.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1910.

"REGOMQUE TORRES."

(7th May.)

Our Empire has sustained a disaster as calamitous as the loss of a battle. At an hour when men's eyes were all turned to him in hope, when amid the fierce strife of selfish politicians and angry partisans, moderate Englishmen and moderate, sensible men of every race that is British looked to him to again act in the noblest part he played in life, that of his popular and greatest title, the Peacemaker, the seventh Edward has been called to lay down his earthly crown; his sceptre and his royal robe, and with those words unsaid which might yet have saved his people, he now rests. Our first thought is one of poignant grief for ourselves said, the Empire he leaves so bereaved with a sense of the irreparable loss

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

English primogeniture takes no account of the Salic law debarring female succession, so that his son George, who succeeds him, and George's three sons and daughter, the Duchesses of Fife and her children, the Princess Victoriana and the Princess Maud, married to Prince Karol of Denmark, King Edward's death would leave the line of succession well stocked in his own immediate family. His mother, the late Queen Victoria, was the last of the House of Hanover on the English throne, as Edward VII was the first of the Saxe-Coburg line to sit on the throne.

Ma-
and
held
it
is
t
his
to
ack
to
was
ally
to t
the
Value
these;
ave
to
to the
and
on
to
to

peace in all parts of his dominions,
crave the melancholy privilege of laying
humble chaplet on His Majesty's tomb.
The Acting Attorney-General said:
behalf of the Bar of the Colony I beg
spectfully to concur in every word that
fallen from your Lordship. We have
a wise and great king whose wide sym-
and brilliant statesmanship, endorsed
to all his subjects, has been the
to the world is the poorer by
death of a great ruler, whose influence
exercised in the cause of peace and good
ment reached far beyond the confines of
British Empire. It may be that that
pire is approaching a crisis, great
integrating forces are actively at
in widely separated parts, forces
if not met and controlled by
statesmanship may cause the
critical days of the past. Our
calamities has manifested the blow
to the members of the British Empire
mourn the loss of one who has been well
the greatest diplomatist of the day; as men
mourn the death of a cheery and sym-
a good sportsman whose tact, whose

The resolution was unanimously accepted by the Chinese community. Dr. Ho Kai said—in the name of the Chinese community, I reverently support the resolution before the Council. The lamentable death of our beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII has indeed cast a universal gloom over the whole British Empire; and the Chinese people in this Colony join equally with the British community in mourning for the great and irreplaceable loss the Empire has sustained. It is a profound sorrow we do not forget the poignant grief of those who have not only in common with ourselves lost a wise and benign Sovereign

Colonel Charles William Rolleston, St. John, Officer Commanding the Majesty's Forces in South China and Hongkong;
Alexander Macdonald Thomson, Colonial Secretary; Marcus W. Slade, King's Councillor, Attorney General; Charles McIlvaine Messersmith, Colonial Treasurer; William C. Ham, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Director of Public Works; John Mitford Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer; Elbert A. Hewett and Henry Keswick, Members of Executive Council.

To the bereaved Royal Family every heart in humble loyalty extends its sympathy, for theirs is a bereavement emphasised. When those who are closest to our personal hearts and who are weaned from those who have died, the sympathy and love can suggest. And pain of sorrow shoots to each outlying Empire, so will the unseen other sympathy vibrate with the response of loyal hearts. Our prayer is that the love of all comfort may soothe the sorrow, comfort the hearts of the Royal family in their hour of bereavement.

And even this yearning, almost more of a consolation, like to king and crown, to whom none may forbid admission—come knocking at my door and at your door, we each one learn to know the Prince, our King in glory, who through death has been him who had the power of death; that devil, that He might deliver us who is the few of death are all our lifetime.

The King's Death.

ROYAL THANKS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S TELEGRAMS.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has received to-day the following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to the resolution passed by the Legislative Council expressing sympathy with Their Majesties on the occasion of the death of King Edward the Seventh—

"GOVERNOR, Hongkong. The 9th May has been laid before Their Majesties, and I am commanded to convey Their Majesties' heartfelt thanks for loyal and dutiful messages of sympathy with them in their great bereavement."

"(Sd.) CREWE."

The following later telegram was communicated to us for publication:—

COURT MOURNING.

"GOVERNOR, Hongkong. Court mourning will last until May 6, 1911. It is expected that public will wear decent mourning from May 12, duration not fixed yet. King Edward's funeral will take place on morning of May 20th."

"(Sd.) CREWE."

ARMED ROBBERY NEAR

MANILA.

MALABON HELD UP.

The peculiar barbarism of Concepcion, Malabon, was thrown into a state of wild excitement between two and three o'clock Thursday morning, when a band of armed men, who had entered the residence of Regina Taganabany, a wealthy fisherman, and after looting the premises, succeeded in making their escape amid a fusillade of shots, reports the *Cebuensis* of the 10th inst. Their booty consists of 700 Mexican silver pesos, 1,000 pesos Philippine currency and articles of jewelry valued at P3,000. The robbers are believed to have made their way into Buainan province and a detachment of constabulary, from Noyales, under command of Lieutenant Frank S. Skinner, aided by four sergeants and four municipal policemen of Malabon, are in pursuit travelling in that direction.

Utterly inadequate police protection is largely responsible for the descent of the band of ruffians upon a barrio at the very gates of Manila, and one of the most daring robberies committed in that vicinity since the days of outlawry following in the wake of the insurrection. The president of Malabon is authority for the statement that that township, one of the largest in the archipelago, covering an area of four square miles and inhabited by over 100,000 people, disposed of only 1,000 constabulary troops to guard the lives and property of its people. To add to the gravity of the situation, the police are at present unarmed, their revolvers having been turned in to the constabulary on January 1, in conformity with the law requiring their deposition, at the end of every second year, pending the filing of new bonds by the constables, and re-issuance. Up to this date the president of Malabon stated to a representative of the *Cebuensis*—American last night, no re-issuance of firearms had been made to the municipal police.

At the time of the robbery on Monday morning, the nearest policeman was a half mile away from the scene, his beat extending over a distance of over a mile. When the unarmed guardian of the peace, attracted by the shots, arrived at the scene, the birds had flown. The robbers evidently were familiar with these conditions when they decided upon their visit to the barrio of Concepcion.

"You can easily perceive," President Pedro Lazaro said last night, "that in case of an armed invasion on a large scale, the townspeople would be absolutely at the mercy of the invaders."

It appears that the gang of robbers consisted of 12 men. Eight of them remained on guard outside, while the other four entered, abstracting the money and jewelry from an unlocked drawer of a dresser. In the house at the time, asleep, were Regina Taganabany, three women relatives and a brother. The latter awoke when the robbers, loaded down with their plunder, were about to make their exit. He jumped out of the window, shouting "murder, robbery!" at the top of his voice. One of the robbers, realizing that the game was fast approaching the critical stage, fired a shot. In an instant the stillness of the night was converted into a scene of animation. Lights were rapidly lit in the houses of the vicinity, and people scrambled to the windows, women and children yelling and whimpering, overcome by fright and the men, prompted by a delicate presentiment of impending trouble not daring to venture outside. The four robbers with the swing by this time had joined their confederates outside and it was then that the united gang, intimidating the first gathering crowds by a volley of shots, beat its retreat, disappearing in the darkness.

Up to a late hour last night the police and constabulary were still in pursuit of the gang and no arrests had been made.

DEATH OF H. A. L. SKIPPER.

THE LATE CAPT. VOGELGESANG.

News has been received of the death in Hamburg of Captain Heinrich Vogelgesang, who successively commanded the steamships *Altamira*, *Cybele*, *Holstein*, *Gellert*, *S. S. Prinzess*, *Hamburg*, and *Colon* of the Hamburg American Line. Captain Vogelgesang was 74 years old and had followed the sea from the age of 16, until his retirement in 1902.

He had a notable record as a sailor and officer and was well known to many passengers as the commander of the *Columb*. He served his apprenticeship aboard German, British and American sailing vessels and for a short time was on a whaling ship on the South Pacific. He served in the Prussian navy and was awarded a captain's commission after a most creditable examination at Hamburg. For three years he commanded British sailing vessels, but left his ship on the outbreak of the Prussian-Danish War, when he was summoned home and served in the Prussian army. His career with the Hamburg American Line began in 1871, when he was appointed fourth officer of the *Teutonia*.

Captain Vogelgesang was awarded a gold medal of gallant service in the Prussian War of 1864-65 and also a medal of honour from the Hamburg Line for distinguished service. He also won several medals for rescuing lives at sea and had been decorated with the Order of the Prussian Crown and the Cross of the Order of Griffo.

THOUSANDS of coconut husks are daily thrown away, but they could be turned to good account if an industry was started to manufacture coconut husk, writes a correspondent from Kelantan, Col. Matting, col-matresses and col-pyres from articles of commerce.

HONGKONG'S MOURNING.

FRIDAY WEEK DIES NON.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has decided that Friday week, the 20th inst., shall be observed in Hongkong as a day of mourning and that it shall be considered as a dies non.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVAL THIS AFTERNOON.

Among the passengers of the Pacific mail liner *Storia*, which arrived in Hongkong this afternoon, are the members of the Raymond and Whitcomb touring party, conducted by Mr. J. Myron Leavitt. The party left Manila on 10th inst. for China, and after a six weeks' stay here will return to the United States via the Trans-Siberian railway.

HARPENDEN (SELANGOR) RUBBER.

CROPS MUCH LARGER THAN THOSE ESTIMATED.

The second ordinary annual general meeting of the Harpenden (Selangor) Rubber Company, Limited, was held last month at the registered offices of the company, 20, Eastcheap, London, Mr. W. P. Metcalfe, chairman of the company, presiding.

According to the report in the Financials, the chairman said: Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts, you would like me, perhaps, to make a few remarks as to the position of the company and our affairs up to date. The continued economical working of this company places us in the satisfactory position at December 31, 1909, of having 1,134 acres of rubber standing in our books at a little over 414 per acre. (Hear, hear.) For this modest cost we have 355 acres in partial bearing and 313 acres giving its maiden crop in 1910, also a further 471 acres on which tapping will be commenced in 1911. The cost of weeding, always a serious item in the East, has gone down. I am glad to say, the cost per acre for 1910 being 51s. 6d. for 1909 56s. 6d. whilst for 1910 the estimate is only 54s. 6d. (Hear, hear.) These rates are all moderate, and partly account for the low capital rate per acre.

THE YEAR'S CROP.

The rubber crop for last season exceeded the estimate by 3,51 lbs., the gross average was 7s. 7d., the higher prices ruling during the period when the bulk of our crop was sold added materially to our profits, and have enabled us to propose a final dividend of 15 per cent. The cost of production on the estate to Feb. was 1s. 8d. per lb. This somewhat high rate, even for a maiden crop, will be considerably reduced during the current year, the estimates for which point to 1s. 2d. as the cost of production in Selangor. You will have seen that 3,083 lbs. of 1909 rubber had not been sold at the date of our final dividend on annual accounts. This has, however, since been sold, and though the actual sales have not yet been received, we can tell that the result will be as near as possible 5,160, so that the value at which the unused crop was estimated will be exceeded by over 1,150, and the carry forward to 1910 will therefore be increased by that amount. Our reports from the estate continue to be favourable, and the visiting agent expects the 75,000 lbs. rubber estimated for 1910 will be secured. The order for the new machinery and store has been placed; the work should be finished in ample time to cope with the larger crops anticipated during the latter half of this year. Meanwhile, the "o" latex is being cured in our tanks, and the balance is being manufactured for my store, and the balance is being manufactured for my store, and the balance is being manufactured for my store.

Col. E. T. Brownell seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

DIVIDEND OF 20 PER CENT.

The Chairman: The next resolution I have to bring to your notice is that a final dividend of 15 per cent, less income tax, be paid forthwith, making 20 per cent. for the year.

Col. Brownell seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I have now to move the resolution of Mr. E. S. Gilgus, the visiting director, "I can assure you, from intimate knowledge of his work here and his work in Ceylon for thirty years, that you cannot do better than elect him."

Col. Brownell having seconded the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. W. F. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. F. K. Metcalfe, Messrs. Wyatt, Williams and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The Chairman: That concludes the business before the meeting.

Mr. Hamilton: I think that before we separate we should pass a very hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Board and the staff for the work they have done in the past year. We know that our estate is admirably and economically managed, and with our small capital we are extremely gratified at the extraordinary returns. We have the great advantage of having men on our board who are practically acquainted with all that concerns rubber, and it is partly for that reason that we have so small a percentage of costs.

Mr. Alex. Christie seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: Perhaps I ought to have explained the difference in the price obtained by Harpenden and Selangor. It is due to the fact that the bulk of the Harpenden crop was sold in the latter part of the year, and so we got a better price for it. I thank you for the way in which you have received the vote of thanks. It has been a pleasure to work for the company. I started it in Ceylon in 1905 and it has been always a source of pleasure to me that the work has been economically done on the estate, and I think you can say same of the London administration.

The proceedings then terminated.

BENGAL OPIMUM SALE.

RECORD PRICES OBTAINED.

The first sale of Bengal opium in the current financial year realised the record price of Rs. 1,26,30,400 which is Rs. 68,54,400 better than the estimate for whole 22 months past. The duty on opium exported from Bombay to the end of March 1910, that is the end of the past financial year, amounted to Rs. 1,08,67,000, which is Rs. 85,100 better than the revised estimate of 1909-10. If the rest of the opium sales do as well, there ought to be a surplus of crores over the estimates at the end of the financial year.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. J. Barton presided at a small meeting of members of the Hongkong Horticultural Society which was held in the City Hall last evening.

The annual report, which was published in our last issue, and the statement of accounts were adopted and passed on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Howitt.

The following committees were then elected:—Mr. J. Barton (chairman), Mr. L. Gibbs (hon. secretary), Mr. W. L. Patterson (hon. treasurer), Mrs. A. W. Brewin, Messrs. W. J. Tait, Ho Kom Tong, H. W. Looker, C. E. H. Beavis, F. Howell, P. W. Gilding, Chon Po Sies and M. G. R. Jordan.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. L. Gibbs, the hon. secretary, for his work in the interests of the Society.

An amendment was made to the rules as to the date of the annual meeting which should be held not later than June in each year.

Mr. Gilding suggested affixing the Society with the Royal Horticultural Society at home. The suggestion was left to be considered by the new committee.

Another suggestion was that of Mr. F. Howell who proposed that at the next show a special class should be set aside for those exhibitors who do not employ a gardener.

This proposal was likewise left to the consideration of the incoming committee.

The meeting then ended.

RUBBER VALUES.

We are indebted to a reader of a financial

turn of mind for the two tables set out below which show approximately the Capitalised Value and Market Value of Rubber Shares of London and Singapore Companies on the 7th April and May 4th respectively.

These show that on the average at April 7th London Companies stood at 13 times their face value and local companies at 5 times their face value.

Also that between the two dates the London Companies show a shrinkage in market value of 44,125,500, say about 51 per cent, and Singapore Companies a shrinkage of 50,993,500, say about 31 per cent.

This tends to show, on the whole, that

London Companies command a higher premium and are less sensitive than the Singapore Companies, due probably to the greater financial stability of the former place and the wider market gained.

LYON COMPANIES.

Capital Shares	p. 4	Market May 5	Market
Allagar	75,000 2s 9d	337,500 5s 6d	206,500
Anglo Malay	150,000 2s 3d	2,775,000 2s 9d	2,175,000
Batu Caves	20,000 2s 8d	350,000 3s 0d	350,000
B. Kijang	70,000 2s 8d	875,000 3s 0d	875,000
R. Rajah	66,000 2s 8d	1,254,000 3s 0d	1,254,000
Cheremone	175,000 2s 7d	568,750 6s	515,000
Cicley	16,000 2s 8d	405,000 5s 3d	424,000
Cons Malay	61,000 2s 8d	899,000 3s 0d	910,000
Edinburgh	40,000 2s 12d	740,000 14s	280,000
Highlands	305,000 2s 17s 6d	2,592,000 13s	1,977,000
Loch Kenneth	30,000 2s 3d	540,000 3s 0d	480,000
Kapang	65,000 2s 8d	875,000 3s 0d	875,000
Kota Tinggi	25,000 2s 10s	75,000 4s 6d	56,250
K. Lumpur	90,000 2s 24s 6d	1,125,000 2s 0d	990,000
Labu	90,000 2s 18s	810,000 19s	87,000
Limpi	98,000 2s 6s	3,136,000 5s 3d	2,589,000
Malacca	300,000 2s 3s 0d	4,950,000 3s 0d	4,500,000
Me. Lima	175,000 2s 17s 6d	612,000 6s 9d	600,000
Medan	175,000 2s 17s 6d	612,000 6s 9d	600,000
Belatong	30,000 2s 9s	1,350,000 6s	1,035,000
Tebrau	67,000 2s 10s	300,000 10s	300,000
United Sumatra	65,000 2s 18s	875,000 1s 8d	412,000
Vallambrosa	50,000 2s 6s	1,500,000 5s 1d	1,275,000
£2,972,500		£26,994,000	£22,768,750

SINGAPORE COMPANIES.

Capital	Nominal	Market May 4	Market
Shares	Value		
A. Gajah	105,000 5s 1d	482,500 3s	315,000
A. Pans	600,000 5s 17d	2,100,000 9s	1,700,000
Balgownie	15,000 10s 26d	3,931,000 20s	3,024,000
B. Timah	500,000 10s 23d	1,250,000 19s	950,000
C. Serdang	700,000 10s 26d	1,750,000 17s	1,190,000
Cheras	62,500 10s 14d	93,750 14s	92,000
Elphinstone	475,000 1s 6d	2,850,000 3s	1,415,000
Gleanealy	300,000 1s 12d	975,000 2s	610,000
Haytor	165,000 5s 20d	660,000 10s	330,000
Keen	680,000 17s 17d	687,000 20s	700,000
Lodgwick	200,000 10s 48d	960,000 32s	640,000
Kombok	200,000 10s 20d	400,000 18s	35,000
Pajm	400,000 5s 22d	1,800,000 15s	1,200,000
Pantai	200,000 1s 13d	500,000 2s	400,000
Pegoh	450,000 10s 6d	2,700,000 45s	2,075,000
P. Dickson	295,000 5s 17d	1,032,500 12s	730,000
Sandercock	100,000 2s 40d	2,400,000 36s	1,800,000
Singapore	500,000 10s 77s	3,750,000 45s	2,250,000
S. and Johore	338,000 10s 11d	3,080,000 80s	2,624,000
St. Helena	100,000 10s 41d	410,000 35s	350,000
T. Anion	165,000 5s 12d	400,000 8s	206,750
United Singapore	937,000 1s 4d	2,548,000 3s	1,911,000
637,000	1	2,548,000	3,191,000
\$7,113,700		\$55,405,705	\$4,112,250

The Deli-Courent Company, Limited, made in 1909 a net profit of £13,024, so that a dividend of 5 per cent will be declared. Further, a dividend of 7½ per cent will be paid by the Kall Bazar Sugar Manufacturing, 13½ per cent by the Perwertero Sugar Manufacturing, and 17 per cent by the Bangak Culture Company.

RUBBER FAMINE.

SCARCITY OF THE CRUDE ARTICLE IN AMERICA.

ENGLISH SYNDICATE'S PURCHASE.

The *Westminster Gazette*, of April 14, says that the New York correspondent of the Central News writes:

In view of the extraordinary boom in rubber shares on the London Stock Exchange, of which full reports are daily cabled to Wall Street, the following extract from the current report of the United States Rubber Co. may prove of interest in England. The report states inter alia:

The crude rubber famine is based upon actual scarcity of the article. Our country consumes 60 per cent. of the world's production, which last year was about 82,000 tons. Usually the normal stock of crude rubber in our country is 600 or 700 tons. It is doubtful whether there is in the nation to-day 175 tons of crude rubber. Many of our customers are reducing working hours at their plants as they say that they cannot take the grave risk of selling at present prices for no definite reason when they nor nobody else has any idea of how high crude rubber will go. Last year's manufacture of rubber came to \$15,000,000 in this country.

Tao Detroit correspondent of New York World learns that an English syndicate has taken over the Mexican Crude Rubber Company, which has a capital of \$1,500,000. The option price agreed upon being \$3,750,000.

THINGS WHICH COST MORE.

The decision of the billiard-table manufacturers—in consequence of the boom in rubber prices—to advance all listed prices of tables 5 per cent, and of replacement or renewals of cushions 25 per cent, has not occasioned much surprise among tradesmen. It is presumed that ultimately everything in the manufacture of which rubber is employed will have undergone an advance in price.

Already the retail cost of a multitude of articles of general use has gone up appreciably. Even the child's penny ball is affected, and it remains a penny ball, it will be a smaller penny ball. At the other end of the scale is the motor-car tyre, which has already undergone two advances, and is now 25 per cent. more expensive than it was six months ago. Another rise in motor-tyre prices in the immediate future, we are told, is not wholly unexpected.

Cycle tyres have naturally shared in the movement, but this is a comparatively small affair. According to Mr. A. W. Gamage, who deals with an immense amount of goods containing rubber, the increase in the cost of cycle tyres is only a matter of a shilling or two, while the price of tyres sold with bicycles by his firm would remain unaltered.

HIGH PRICES FOR TWO YEARS.

Golf-balls are now six shillings more a dozen than they were before the boom, while most of the well-known makes of tennis-balls have gone up 2s. 3d. a dozen. The advance in Gamage's tennis-balls has been checked at a shilling. Cricketers will have to pay a trifle more for batting-gloves and bat handles. Mackintoshes have ascended 40 per cent.; there have been several advances in rubber-soles, surgical goods have risen even to 50 per cent. above normal; hot-water bottles, air-cushions, and garden-hose have all gone up 25 per cent. This selection gives a fair indication of the extent to which the cost of articles of general utility have been affected during the past few months. As for rubber flooring material, Mr. Gamage suggested facetiously that those possessing it would be tempted to take it up and boil it down. And the tendency to steal rubber floorboards, he thought, would increase.

Nobody seems to know how long the heightened prices will be maintained. It is very hard to say Mr. Gamage replied, when the question was put to him. I have spoken to people who are supposed to be in the know, and they tell me that prices will not go down within two years.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Mail of the 12 April has been in London.

THAT wasteful sport, fishing by tuba, has been delivered prohibited in Kelantan by a Council decree.

The Colonial Secretary has received a telegram from Batavia declaring Hongkong free from plague.

THE coming fruit season promises to be one of the best on record throughout the Malay peninsula.

THE *Siberia* which arrived from Macao on Friday afternoon has a large cargo including 2,000,000 cigars, 400 tons of copra and 1,000 barrels of hemp.

A NATIVE was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's on Friday morning for returning from banishment before the expiry of his term.

A CHINESE was fined \$100 or six weeks' imprisonment in the Police Court on Tuesday morning for selling drugs opium at 4½ Lower Lascar Row without a licence.

OWING to death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. the meeting of the Sanitary Board which was to be held on Tuesday afternoon has been postponed to next week.

THE Colonial Secretary has received a telegram from H. B. A. Consul-General at Batavia to the effect that Hongkong has been declared to be infected with bubonic plague.

THE Civil Service sports which were to have been held on May 24th (Empire Day) have been indefinitely postponed on account of the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

A FALL rubber estate at Bukit Gantang, only forty acres in extent, which could have been purchased for \$5,000 last year has just changed hands for \$40,000, reports the *Times* of Malaya.

MR. H. L. Dennis will act as Crown Solicitor during the absence on leave of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley or until further notice, with effect from the 9th instant.

SUNDAY night, P. O. Macdonald (P. C. 85) arrested a Chinaman who had run amok with a knife in his possession. This morning the man failed to appear at the Magistrate's and his bail of \$5 was exonerated.

MR. Henry Keswick has been appointed a member of the Executive Council, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir J. P. Abner, K. C. M. G., or until further notice, with effect from the 5th inst.

RAILWAYS in China extend over 5,300 miles including 1,911 miles managed by Chinese and 4,370 miles, by foreigners. Russians manage 1,077 miles, Belgians 903 miles, Japanese 702 miles, Germans 684 miles and British 600 miles. When the railways being built are completed the total mileage of railways in China will reach 8,000 miles.

BANOKOK has been proclaimed an infected port.

AN imported case of plague from Canton is reported on Wednesday.

A CHINESE woman was fined \$50 at the Magistrate's on Monday for landing a quantity of opium in the Colony.

SEVERAL correspondents report hearing and seeing the fall of a meteorite near Bombay on the afternoon of April 25th.

The first ordinary general (statutory) meeting of Glenalee Plantations, Ltd., will be held at Singapore on Friday, the 13th inst.

GUNNER A. R. Ellis of No. 2 Company, H.V.C., is granted leave of absence for 2 months with effect from the 4th May.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. *Persia*, which left London on 8th ult., took the following specie for Singapore: Gold £250.

MR. B. W. Bradbury joined the Hongkong Volunteer Corps on the 5th May, was assigned Corps No. 1135, and posted to No. 1 Company.

A WILD-COCON Silk-Spinning Mill is to be founded at Antung and a Government expert has arrived there in connection with the matter.

MR. W. G. Worcester has joined the Hongkong Stock Exchange, and has become a member of the Singapore Stockbrokers' Association.

THE Chinese Press in Peking has had a stormy time of late; no less than three daily papers have been closed by the Ministry of the Interior.

A CASE of attempted suicide has been reported by the Police. The principal is a Chinese woman who attempted to end her existence by jumping into the harbour.</

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5

Printed and Published by JOSE PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company
No. 2, Des Voeux Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.